

Second Front Lessons  
Of Dieppe  
By Wm. Z. Foster—See Page 8

# Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



Star Edition

Vol. XX, No. 207

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1943

Entered as second-class matter May 6, 1942 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

## RED ARMY ADVANCES ON THREE FRONTS

### Danish Ships Scuttled, 5 Reach Sweden

#### Demand Kings ALP Meeting Be Open

A demand for admission of the press and a representative of the Honest Ballot Association to tonight's county convention of the Brooklyn American Labor Party was made public yesterday by Kings County Progressive Laborites. The convention will be held at Prospect Hall, 261 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn.

John W. Crawford, a copy editor of the New York Times and chairman of the Newspaper Guild unit at the Times, will be the nominee of the Progressives for chairman of Monday night's convention.

Mr. Crawford, a native of Arkansas, has been with the New York Times for 22 years. He resides at 87 Willow Place, Brooklyn.

The ALP Progressives, headed by Joseph Kehoe, national director of the American Communications Association, and Max Torchin, secretary, are pledged to the support of Sidney Hillman's program for an all-inclusive Labor Party. They have called upon committeemen to be at Prospect Hall at 5 P.M. Tabulations at the conclusion of the primary held August 10 gave the Progressives 1,974 county committeemen to 1,506 for the Old Guard.

Mr. Kehoe and Mr. Torchin also made public yesterday a complete list of the names and assembly districts of the 1,974 certified county committeemen elected on a pro-unity slate.

**OLD GUARD REJECTION**  
Efforts of the Progressives to obtain impartial supervision of the convention or admission of a committee of the Honest Ballot Association have been rejected by the present county leadership. George A. Abrams, Chief Investigator of the Honest Ballot Association, agreed to act as observer, but admission has been denied by the Old Guard leaders.

In a joint statement, Mr. Kehoe and Mr. Torchin said:

"Barring of the press and exclusion of a representative of the Honest Ballot Association indicates clearly that the Old Guard leaders

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#### Queens ALP Meets Tonight

The Queens County convention of the American Labor Party tonight at 8:00 P.M., at Lost Battalion Hall, is expected to raise the unity of the Queens labor forces to a higher level on the basis of Sidney Hillman's proposals, political observers in Queens said last night.

The present executive committee of the ALP Queens organization has many representatives from diverse unions, both AFL and CIO, including leading members of the United Auto Workers, the shipbuilding union CIO, the Transport Workers Union, the United Electrical and Machine Workers, the Teamsters AFL, the Lithographers, the Food Workers Local 6, the State County and Municipal Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and opponents of Dubinsky and Antonini in the International Ladies Garment Workers.

It is expected that this broad policy will be continued and extended in the election of the County Executive Committee Monday night. It is known that a handful of Dubinsky disruptors and Trotskyites in Queens have been attempting to wreck the growing and effective unity of the Labor Party forces in Queens.

his nineteenth run of the year with a group attempted to undermine the leadership of Harry J. Chapman, present chairman, who has the confidence of all win-the-war forces in the 6th A. D., who aspired to be members of the County Committee, were rebuked by supporters of Chapman within the 6th A. D., and overwhelmingly defeated by a write-in vote on Primary Day, Aug. 10.

All the win-the-war forces who received notices for the Monday night County Committee meeting resolved to attend the meeting in full force to safeguard and extend unity of the Labor Party along the lines developed under the leadership of its present chairman, Mr. Chapman.

#### Conference of U.S. Jews Hears Unity Appeal

An earnest appeal for unity was made at the opening session of the American Jewish Conference in Hotel Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon by Henry Monsky, chairman of the executive committee for organization of the conference.

The conference, which continues throughout the week, brought together more than 500 delegates from many parts of the country. One hundred and twenty-five of these represent membership organizations and 375 communities. They came together to consider and act on the rights and status of Jews in the post-war world, Palestine problems, and to elect a delegation to carry out the program they will develop. More than 2,000 visitors attended yesterday's opening session along with the delegates.

Mr. Monsky made a pressing plea for unity of all Jews for United Nations victory.

"As Americans and as Jews," he said, "the cause of the United Nations is doubly ours."

"Our destroyers make no distinction between Jews," Mr. Monsky continued in his unity appeal.

**DISUNITY HELPS HITLER**  
"Jews," he went on, "must recognize that our continued disunity portends a loss of opportunity for salvation. We cannot in these tragic and trying times indulge in the luxury of dialectics. Our people's salvation depends upon a united front."

**PRAISES RUSSIANS**  
"Warm applause greeted Chairman Monsky's statement that 'the Jews in Russia have played a magnificent role in the Red Army, more than 600,000 Jews are now actively participating in the glorious performance of that army, apart from the fine demonstrations of heroism in the effective guerrilla warfare.'"

He also paid tribute to the part played by Jews in the armies of the United Nations and the guerrilla armies fighting Hitler in occupied Europe.

Prolonged applause greeted Mr. Monsky's demand for the Jewish people "right to rebuild their national home," in Palestine.

The rest of the afternoon's meeting was taken up with a report on the election of the 500 delegates and organizational procedure.

Immediately after the report of the election board of the conference, which was given by Louis Kaplan of New York, the question of admitting delegates from the Jewish Peoples Committee and the trade unions was introduced by Rabbi Jonah Caplan of Queens.

The issue was referred back to the election board. Thus far, the executive of the American Jewish Congress has refused to seat these delegates.

Last night, after today's paper went to press, the conference's second session discussed the plight and plans for the rescue of Jews in occupied Europe.

#### Ala. Mine Explosion Kills 18; Gas Blamed

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 29 (UP).—A double explosion at a Republic Steel Co. mine at Sayreton, Ala., took the lives of 18 persons, including three Negroes, it was disclosed today as rescue parties brought out the last of those killed by the blasts and released the 130 miners trapped alive in the shaft.

Seventeen bodies were recovered from the wreckage. One miner, injured in the first explosion, subsequently died in a hospital twenty-three others were hospitalized.

Among the dead was E. J. McGowan, state safety inspector, who was killed in the second explosion as he worked with a rescue squad in the mine after the first blast.

Rescue crews believed gas caused the first explosion which killed 13 miners.

Four were killed in the second blast, which followed about an hour after the first. The mine, about four miles from here, is one of the largest in the area.

Others killed were: Henry E.

#### Nazis Declare Martial Law

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29 (UP).—Part of Denmark's little navy was scuttled by its crews today to keep it from falling into German hands, it was disclosed by Danish sailors who brought the remainder of the fleet safely into Swedish ports.

Crews of ships which could not escape blew them up at their moorings, it was asserted, as the Germans imposed martial law throughout Denmark and started a ruthless repression campaign with the aid of their army and the Nazi Gestapo.

Five Danish warships arrived at Karlskrona and three at Malmö—a destroyer, gunboat and mine sweeper.

The Germans proclaimed a state of emergency and backed it up by setting up courts martial. All public gatherings were forbidden, a curfew was instituted and strikes were threatened with execution.

In case of resistance, it was specified in the decree by Gen. Hermann Von Hanneken, German Commander-in-Chief, the Germans would use their arms "recklessly."

There were unconfirmed reports that Danish workers met the German martial law regime by calling a general strike.

The fate of King Christian and his cabinet headed by Premier Erik Scavenius remained unknown because the Germans had cut all normal means of communication, but it was reported that the King, at least had been put in custody for joining the cabinet in refusing to hand over Denmark voluntarily to German mercy.

Three hundred German tanks were reported patrolling Copenhagen to back up Hanneken's decree which proclaimed:

1.—State employees must continue to work.

2.—All gatherings of more than five persons are forbidden.

3.—Restaurants, theatres and similar places must be closed from dark to dawn under a national curfew.

4.—Use of the mails, telephone and telegraphs is forbidden.

5.—Strikes are forbidden under the death penalty.

6.—All offenders will be prosecuted by German courts martial.

The Germans will use their arms "recklessly" in event of demonstrations or other resistance.

Church services but not sports events were exempted from the ban on public gatherings.

German radio announcers who read the Hanneken proclamation said that it had been made necessary by "elements paid by foreigners who destroyed normal relations between Danes and Germans" with the result that an "unbearable" situation has been created.

**Urge French to Save Food for Invasion**

Radio France at Algiers, in a broadcast recorded Sunday by U.S. government monitors, appealed to the farmers of occupied France to preserve and store food for the "difficult period" that may follow an Allied landing in Europe.

An Allied invasion of Europe would lead the Germans to increase demands on France, while the nature of military operations would prevent the Allies from getting food to her people for some time, the broadcast warned French farmers.

**U.S.-Italy Rally At Garden Sept. 9**

"Hundred of thousands of liberal-minded New Yorkers," whether of Italian extraction or not, are interested in the freedom of the Italian people," Congressman Vito Marcantonio said over the week-end, in speaking of the great Italian-American Rally to be held on Sept. 9.

The Rally, sponsored by the United Americans of Italian Origin, will be held on that date at Madison Square Garden, with Italian American radio and opera stars to furnish entertainment, and nationally prominent Italian American speakers.

#### Citrine Faces Criticism on 2nd Front, World Labor Unity

LONDON, Aug. 29 (ALN).—Sharp disagreement between the British and Soviet delegates to the third meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, held in Moscow last July, arose over the issue of "an immediate second front on the European continent" and over the Soviet delegation's proposal "that the committee should be extended to embrace the trade unions of North and South America," the general council of the British Trades Union Congress reveals in its report to the annual TUC convention, scheduled to open in Southport Sept. 6. The British delegation was headed by Sir Walter Citrine, TUC general secretary, and the Soviet delegation by Nikolai Shvernik, secretary of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions.

Strong criticism of the TUC general council for its stand on international labor unity will be forthcoming at the convention from a number of Britain's most powerful unions. The following resolution, proposed by Bryn Roberts, secretary of the National Union of Public Employees—who visited the U.S. last year as fraternal delegate to the AFL convention—has the support of the miners, engineers and railwaymen:

"The TUC believes that the continued absence of effective collaboration between the Allied trade union movements will have tragic consequences for the workers and is of the opinion that despite old prejudices and past failures, new and energetic efforts should be made to institute such collaboration."

The Congress, accordingly, requests the general council again to take the initiative by inviting representatives of the Soviet trade unions, AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, CTAL, Dominions' labor movements trade union groups of the occupied countries and from any other bonafide trade union movement to attend an international conference for the purpose of creating the necessary machinery to enable effective collaboration (1) to further the war effort; (2) to determine the attitude of international labor in the anticipated peace settlement and (3) to decide labor's international policy respecting post-war social and economic issues."

Turn to page 8 for editorial on "Citrine's Report."

#### Workers Force Badoglio Hand

BERNE, Aug. 29 (ION).—The militant struggle of the Italian workers for peace has forced the Badoglio Government to make an important concession to the people, namely, to permit the free elections of factory committees, reports the radio station Milano Libertà, official voice of the five-party coalition in a broadcast three days ago.

After recording the fact that the free elections were won by the fight of the workers, the broadcast went on to say, "The election of factory committees must be placed on the order of the day at all enterprises in Italy. A campaign must mobilize all industrial workers on the simple and clear fighting platform of unity for all working people against the war, for peace and freedom. The elections at the enterprises must become the lever capable of preparing for a general strike against the policy of war, ruin and starvation which the Government is pursuing in the interests of the Germans and the handful of Mussolini plotters."

Angels Radio said a general strike was reported in Central Bulgaria and that two demonstrators had been sentenced to death.

In Sofia, the capital, street demonstrations shouted "Down With Germany" and stoned the German Legation, BNC reports said.

From Switzerland came the report that a newly-formed coalition had appealed to Boris' widow, who is the daughter of the equally hard-pressed King of Italy, to form a Regency Commission. Neither the Regency of the Coalition nor its political demands are as yet clear.

The six-year-old Prince has been proclaimed King Simeon II, and Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Filov, who shares in the King's responsibility for dragging Bulgaria into the Berlin Axis, has made a desperate appeal to the people to "strengthen their ranks around the Child King."

#### Allies Damage 18 Tokio Ships

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Monday, Aug. 30 (UP).—Allied bomber and fighter fleets, pressing attrition attacks on Japanese air bases and coastal feeder lines to garrisons in the southwest Pacific, have sunk or damaged 18 vessels and big barges and shot down 14 of 30 zero fighters in a spectacular running air battle, official reports said today.

Following up a series of swift land and amphibious strokes by which American soldiers and marines now ring Kolombangara Island on three sides, heavy and medium bombers, dive-bombers, torpedo planes, and fighters intensified a campaign against the lines supplying that last Japanese stronghold in the central Solomons.

Taking off from Guadalcanal and Munda air fields, heavy Liberator bombers, escorted by marine Corsair and army Kittyhawk fighters, struck another blow during daylight Thursday at the important Kahili airbase on Bougainville Island, northernmost of the Solomons. Both the field and shoreline installations were pounded in the face of sharp opposition during which 14 of 30 enemy interceptors were reported shot down. No American losses were indicated.

Meanwhile other Liberators and fighters swept out to the east across the "Solomons slot" to attack Rekata Bay, on Santa Isabel Island, causing fires and explosions, and to destroy three Japanese patrol boats off the coast of Choiseul Island.

The department said trustworthy information disclosed that since last autumn a huge belt of Polish territory has been emptied "with the utmost brutality" of its inhabitants. It extends from the Province of Bialystok, southward along the line of the River Bug, which at its closest point is approximately 23 miles from Warsaw.

In July, 1943, the department said, this action expanded southward to include "practically the whole of Lublin province, where hundreds of thousands of persons have been deported from their homes or exterminated."

Many victims were killed on the spot. Others were taken for forced labor in Germany. Children were separated from their parents to be brought up as Germans, or sold to German settlers or dispatched to women to concentration camps.

"So long as such atrocities continue," the department said, "they must be taken into account against the time of the final settlement with Germany."

#### Take Lyubofin, Railroad Key

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UP).—Advancing more than nine miles on broad fronts, the Red Armies captured more than 50 towns and villages in their Kharkov drive today and more than 40 south of Bryansk, a Soviet special communique reported tonight.

Lyubofin, important railroad junction about 14 miles west of Kharkov, was among the towns captured. There the Soviet forces cleared out another stubborn nest of German defense to take the junction of the Kharkov-Poltava and Kharkov-Sumy railroads and the terminus of a spur line which leads to the Merafa junction on the main line running to the south.

Gains of up to 7½ miles were made both west and south of Kharkov, the special communique said as recorded from the Moscow Radio, and gains of more than nine miles were made in some sectors south of Bryansk.

The communique said that the offensive south of Bryansk was still developing as the Red Army troops neared the Bryansk-Konotop Railroad and the Kharkov-Orsha railroad at the Khutor Mikhailovskij Junction.

WRECK 19 TANKS

Successful advances were reported also in the Donets Basin southwest of Voroshilovgrad, where another Red Army is threatening the envelopment of the German main armies from the south.

The communique said that 110 German tanks were disabled or destroyed in Saturday's fighting and that 82 German planes were shot down.

Moscow dispatches reported that southwest of Kharkov, where the Soviets are approaching Poltava, the Red Army tank and motorized infantry forces, had forced their way across an important river barrier after smashing enemy defenses.

Moscow said, the Red Army was smashing forward in pursuit of the enemy, its rate of progress slowed only by dense minefields and roads and bridges which the Germans were demolishing in the wake of their retreat.

There was no indication what river had been crossed but it was possible it was the Peł, which runs parallel to the Vorskla along which one Soviet column is advancing on Poltava. The Peł runs north and south 20 to 30 miles west of the Vorskla. The Red Army on Saturday were reported to have reached the east bank of the Peł, bypassing Poltava on the north.

The Soviet army organ Red Star reported that Soviet advance forces, heavily reinforced by engineer battalions, swarmed through thick minefields, hurled back powerful German units and crossed the river,

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#### Allies in 12 New Raids on Italy

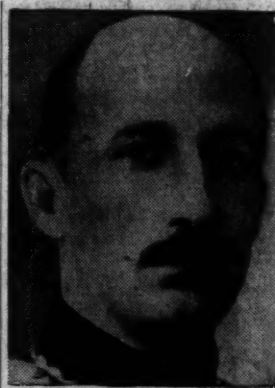
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 29 (UP).—Child-led fighters carried out 12 crushing new attacks on Italy Saturday, extending all the way from north of Rome where 108 planes blitzed the Terne rail junction to the southern Calabrian coast which reconnaissance revealed was now a dead and deserted area. Allied dispatches said tonight.

Fighter pilots and bomber gunners shot down 32 more enemy planes for a total of nearly 350 Axis aircraft destroyed in combat or ground in nine days of furious action.

The new attacks included the first since the beginning of the air struggle over Italy on the Aranto naval harbor inside the heel of the boot, where U. S. Liberators from the middle east scored a direct hit on a heavy cruiser and left another warship pouring out black smoke.

The nearby Taranto railway yards, a frequent target, were blasted again last night by a strong force of RAF and Canadian Wellingtons from northwest Africa.

Reconnaissance pilots over the extreme south coast encountered no anti-aircraft fire and saw no movement around, tending to strengthen indications that Allied aerial bombing and shelling from Sicily had made the extreme tip of the boot untenable for the enemy.



KING BORIS







# Thompson Says Army Ready for Invasion

By Harry Raymond

Staff Sergeant Robert Thompson, one of General MacArthur's outstanding New Guinea jungle fighters and winner of the Distinguished Service Cross, told the Daily Worker yesterday that "we now have the trained personnel, military leadership, fortitude and equipment to strike decisive blows at the Axis on the continent of Europe and in the Pacific."

Knocked out of action by tropical fevers, Thompson, former vice-president of the Young Communist League and commander of a battalion in the Spanish Civil War against fascism, was discharged from the Army last Monday a war invalid.

He talked for more than an hour in his home, 41-10A 47th St., Queens, about the war, the officers and men who campaigned with him in the steaming Pacific jungles. But I could not get him to say one word about himself. I had to get his personal story from the War Department records.

## HEROISM IN ACTION

Bob's little two-year-old daughter Ellen romped around on the floor and his wife Lena prepared the baby's bath as we talked about the successful Buna campaign where Bob won his Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action."

"Along with Guadalcanal, the Buna campaign was the first offensive action of the Pacific campaign fought under tropical conditions," he said.

"It was a beginners' campaign in which not only the objectives were achieved but valuable experience was gained and important lessons learned. The victory of the U. S. and Australian forces in New Guinea was not decisive, but it was very conclusive. Now there is no more need to fight a beginners' war. That campaign will be drawn on for future campaigns."

Sergeant Thompson excused himself for a moment while he helped Mrs. Thompson get Ellen undressed for the bath. Done with this family chore, he continued:

"Now we have armed forces capable of striking decisive blows on the continent of Europe and in Asia. We are in a position to strike the blows simultaneously."

## CAPABLE HANDS

Sergeant Thompson expressed a very high opinion of the U. S.-Australian Pacific Command "from General MacArthur down." He spoke warmly of Lieut. General Robert L. Eichelberger, former superintendent of the West Point U. S. Military Academy, who was MacArthur's deputy commander in New Guinea during the Buna offensive.

"The military affairs in the Pacific theatre are in very capable hands," Thompson declared.

And the men leading operations against Japan have a very high opinion of Sergeant Thompson.

General Eichelberger, Col. John E. Grose, commander of the 127th Infantry Regiment, and Capt. M. G. Gray, aide to Eichelberger, recommended following the Buna action that General MacArthur commission Thompson as a captain. But jungle sickness struck Thompson down and his commanders regretfully evacuated him to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., where he was decorated on orders of General MacArthur at an impressive ceremony on Aug. 18 and discharged by the doctors on Aug. 23.

When Col. Grose recommended on Jan. 15 that Sergeant Thompson be promoted over the heads of first and second lieutenants to the rank of captain, General Eichelberger immediately approved the recommendation. He wrote that he had observed Thompson in action and was

in one week in the 14th Ward area. Still another comrade sold 266 copies in a single week in the 10th Ward.

Last week we had a radio broadcast, dramatizing Victory and After. The script was written by Ruth McKenny.

We are now planning to tour the neighborhoods where the war workers live, with a sound truck, piled high with Victory and After, and playing a recording of the Victory and After broadcast. This will be one way of presenting something of Earl Browder's message in a popular fashion, and at the same time increasing the sale of the 10 cent edition, wherever we pause with the sound truck.

All of our comrades in the war production industries in Baltimore are showing keen interest in the initial steps of our neighborhood branches to reach the workers of Baltimore with the outstanding win-the-war book. And the general opinion is that this is one very important example demonstrating that the present shift to greater emphasis on the neighborhood and community work is a correct and timely policy. That it is already proving to mean not the lessening of the Party's active role among the war workers. In fact it is a policy which provides the basis for enlarging and intensifying the scope of the Party's win-the-war efforts among the war workers.

## BOB THOMPSON

convinced he would make a "very fine officer."

Thompson, the General wrote, was "unusually outstanding in combat."

Captain Gray had this to say about Thompson's qualities:

"I consider him by far a superior soldier. This man was a battalion commander in the Spanish Civil War."

It was the leadership he displayed during the final phase of the Buna action that brought Thompson, his citation. The Australians had commenced operations against the Japanese installations in November, 1942. American elements had moved into New Guinea in October. The U. S. 6th Army moved up later and began to clear the way for a direct assault.

## SECURED BRIDGEHEAD

Thompson's regiment, held in reserve, was finally assigned the task to assault Buna Mission and destroy all Japanese elements.

According to the records of the engagement, Thompson went forward with the attacking troops leading a heavy weapons infantry platoon. The force was stalled at the swollen Konombi River, near Turkina. Here he volunteered to lead a small patrol and established a bridgehead on the opposite shore. He swam the river under heavy enemy fire in broad daylight, towed a rope to the other side and directed the crossing of his platoon.

Thompson's platoon then proceeded to wipe out two enemy machine gun nests which dominated the crossing. The success of his action secured the bridgehead for the advance of following assault units.

One thing that stands out in Sergeant Thompson's mind about the New Guinea campaign was the support given U. S. troops by the Negro native population.

"We could not have won without them," he said.

## NATIVE ASSISTANTS

The U. S. high command, he explained, enlisted the native population not as slaves but as dignified workmen for the auxiliary tasks of road building, construction, supply and evacuation of the wounded.

Australian officers and men told him that this policy toward the native population was in sharp contrast to the rank colonial policy adopted previously in Burma, Malaya and Java.

"The wounded boys who were brought back by native bearers have a high opinion of the native population," Thompson said. "Sometimes the bearers would stop and fan a suffering soldier and administer little comforts to him."

"Chiefs and members of the tribes were honored on an equal basis at

a celebration conducted by U. S. commanders. Many of them were decorated for outstanding work. This was important for the whole Pacific campaign, for we've got to win back all those places. And it can't be done by benevolent neutrality toward the natives but by honest and sincere friendship."

## AMERICANS—ALL

Thompson noted that he heard no anti-Semitism, Negro baiting or red baiting at the front.

"We were not subjugated to that propaganda over there," he said. "You only hear it when you get back to the states. We were there, all nationalities, being shot at by the Japanese. And a soldier in that position cannot comprehend any body treating another soldier in the same uniform as an enemy because of his race, color, religion or political views."

Thompson said he heard other soldiers in the hospital from different theatres of war express the same opinion.

As I walked down the street from the Thompson home I thought that Thompson was himself the best argument against red-baiters and race-haters. He has shown how Communists can and do work in unity with non-Communists in the most difficult of our present efforts—battle action. To put it in Thompson's words:

"The high command in the Pacific is not permitting obstacles of political belief to get in the way of victory. You know there is a very thin line between victory and defeat on the battle field. And if you want to win you've got to all work together."

## Hastie Writes On Jim Crow

"On Clipped Wings," a pamphlet by Judge William H. Hastie, dealing with Jim Crow in the U. S. Army Air Corps, has just been published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Hastie, who resigned early this year as Assistant Secretary of War, said that in the War Department, and in this pamphlet brings into remarkably sharp focus conditions as he found them there. The pamphlet is, as he explains in an introductory passage, a rearrangement and supplementation of the several public statements he had previously issued on the subject of discriminatory practices in the Army Air Corps, and is replete with incident after incident of the nature which he acknowledges frankly were "the immediate cause of my resignation."

The following is the plan for the sale and distribution of the 10c edition of Browder's Victory and After worked out by the Educational Committee of the Chelsea Club, 3rd A. D. New York:

1. The campaign was launched by a meeting of comrades working in trade unions and community mass organizations. After being addressed by a member of the Educational Committee the gathering discussed methods of distribution. The comrades took copies of the book and placed orders for more. Some agreed to sell the book to their union literature departments and union bookstores. Others promised to take the book into their shops to sell to their fellow workers. A series of distributions was planned outside a war plant in Chelsea. One member took 100 copies as a starter for her TWO lodge. All the above was done by a small select gathering of key people in the branch.

2. The Club as a whole was introduced to the campaign for the mass sale of the book by a dramatic sketch, "In the Year of our War," written by Martha Millet of the branch, and dealing with books which have helped make history from the NMJ Women's Auxiliary, one priest and one other person (possibly Rita Malone, chairman of the Club).

3. Sales crews were organized to place copies of the book in local stationery and candy stores where magazines and Pocketbooks are sold. Individuals have been assigned to keep check with the dealers. Books were distributed on a consignment basis and at a special price.

4. The book is sold on the street along with war stamps from the Club's beautiful Victory Booth.

\* Copies of this dramatic sketch can be gotten from the Education Department, N. Y. State Committee, Communist Party, 35 East 12th St., N. Y. C.

## Remembered Baby's Cry



Mrs. Anna Kennedy, for 48 hours an amnesia victim in a Boston hospital, couldn't remember who she was. Her children, David aged six and Douglas aged 15 months, were brought in. Douglas cried, and David said, "Mama, don't you remember me?"—then she remembered.

## Four Negro Youths On a Subway Train

By Oakley Johnson

Four young Negro boys got on the 8th Ave. subway local at 42nd St. around eight o'clock Saturday night, each carrying a shoeshine box and an old kitchen chair. Three of them set their chairs down and sat on them, holding their shoeshine paraphernalia on their laps.

The fourth sat on a regular car seat with his chair and tools in front of him, till one of the other three called him over and whispered to him. Quite a few people got on at 42nd St. and some of them were standing. A good-looking white girl was standing in front of No. 4's seat.

It was only a whispered word, but No. 4 went back, moved his chair out in the aisle and sat in it. The white girl, smiling, sat down. Everybody was smiling. The four youngsters sat so matter-of-factly on their kitchen chairs, and looked so business-like and self-reliant and—brave.

I don't know what the other people in the car were thinking of they were practically all looking at the boys and smiling, and I was smiling too, but I know what I was thinking. I was thinking of Harlem, and the disturbances up there the other day, and the much-discussed looting, and jim-crow and discrimination and the very abhorred kind of democracy these four Negro boys were growing up in. I asked the boy next to me his name and how old he was, and he said he was Louis and he was 14.

Louis looked up from his comics to reply to another of my questions: "Sure we work. People got to make a livin'. And we buy war stamps. But discrimination ain't democracy. It don't make sense..."

I felt proud of those boys. I felt like they were my own sons. But I don't like the half-free democracy they have in our United States, cooped up there in Harlem. Those boys' brothers, I thought, are fighting in Africa and Sicily and the Solomons for democracy, and by thunder, I thought, it's time for a new emancipation proclamation for the Negro people, and I'm going to help write it and enforce it.

## Chelsea Maps Drive for 'Victory and After'

Hery Lapatine, the Club's star open air worker and speaker, devotes several afternoons a week to the sale of war stamps and Victory and After from the booth. She also takes copies when she sells Workers on Saturday nights. The book is also sold at street corner meetings.

5. The Victory booth or some other display of Victory and After is prominently exhibited at every branch meeting. Orders are taken, check-up is made and money is collected.

6. At the recent welcome party for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, organized by the branch, Victory and After was sold to the guests. Comrade Flynn autographed 10 copies for the first ten people to give \$5 apiece during the collection.

7. For the fall, the branch plans: (a) A Chelsea Club Forum, where a housewife, a seaman and a war worker will each speak briefly on what Victory and After has meant to them. (These forums are becoming a regular institution in the branch.)

(b) A symposium at a neighborhood library where three community figures will be asked to speak on war books. The plan is to invite one labor leader (probably from the NMJ Women's Auxiliary), one priest and one other person (possibly Rita Malone, chairman of the Club).

(c) Various small "service" and educational meetings, mainly for neighborhood women, where Victory and After will be featured. The "service" meetings will be part of the Club's program for fall recruiting.)

8. The books are taken out regularly by the branch election captains and other canvassers in the petition drive and other phases of the election campaign.

The whole campaign is under the supervision of the Club's education committee.

STREET BOOTH

4. The book is sold on the street along with war stamps from the Club's beautiful Victory Booth.

## We'd Like to Meet Dyer, Too

We would like very much to meet Walter Dyer, Negro member of Local 80, member of the Communist Party for 10 months, and a good friend of The Worker. He thinks everybody who doesn't read The Daily and The Worker "is missing the best." He does something about it! He started his campaign in his own shop, Patterson Fur Driers and Dressers, and before he was through, every one of the 15 employees in the shop were reading The Worker.

Then he decided he'd extend his "field of operations." Near his shop is another, Alaska Chemical, that employs about 100 workers. He started to canvass during lunch-time and before and after work, talking and explaining about—the Daily and The Worker. He must have been convincing! Result: 15 subscriptions to The Worker so far.

He went on a four-day vacation recently, to his home town, Wilmington, Delaware and came back with four subscriptions, four new friends for The Worker. Thank you, Walter Dyer, and keep up the good work.

If you want to know how to get renewal subscriptions to The Worker, just ask Harry Gouldin, Press Director of Windsor Branch in Boro Park, Brooklyn. Out of the 59 renewals which the branch had to get by August, they obtained 52. "Leg work," says Harry Gouldin, "We just asked them."

The branch has 50 renewals to get for August and September, and they have pledged to get them all by Labor Day.

## Bronx Italian Rally Sept. 2

An open-air rally planned for Monday evening, Aug. 30th, has been changed to Thursday evening, Sept. 2nd. This is a United Nations Victory Rally and will be held at 187th St. and Cambrelling Ave., Bronx.

Featured speaker for the evening is Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party's outstanding Congressman. Other speakers are, Bella Dodd of the Teachers Union; State Senator Richard D. Costanza and Mario D'Amico, president of the Italian Section of the International Workers Order, and State Assemblyman John J. Lamula.

Louis was reading the comics, and took out a couple of sheets to pass on to Hermie and Henry so they could read too. Henry took a nickel candy bar from his pocket, held it out so John could take a bite, then ate the rest himself. They were cooperative and friendly with each other. They had team spirit. They sat erect and looked you in the eye, asked no odds of anybody.

The white girl to whom John had given his seat said to another girl, "They're cute kids." Uniformed men and women got on the car, and Hermie—half to himself, with a sidelong look at Louis, and without standing up—gave a military salute.

Louis looked up from his comics to reply to another of my questions: "Sure we work. People got to make a livin'. And we buy war stamps. But discrimination ain't democracy. It don't make sense..."

I felt proud of those boys. I felt like they were my own sons. But I don't like the half-free democracy they have in our United States, cooped up there in Harlem. Those boys' brothers, I thought, are fighting in Africa and Sicily and the Solomons for democracy, and by thunder, I thought, it's time for a new emancipation proclamation for the Negro people, and I'm going to help write it and enforce it.

## Report Boosts in Rent, Says Mayor

Mayor La Guardia yesterday called on New Yorkers to report all rent increases to City Hall so that OPA might be given a complete picture of the situation here and guided accordingly in determining whether to freeze housing costs.

Complaints are beginning to come in on rents, the Mayor said. He described the situation as "very serious."

Encouraging tenants to report step-ups in rent, he said that if a freeze order comes through for New York City, as it has elsewhere, it may be retroactive to a specific date.

He suggested that the reports be made to the Mayor's Committee at the Department of Housing and Buildings or to him at City Hall.

The Mayor asked information on cases where tenants were given notice at the termination of a lease (a raise because the new tenant is taking the apartment at a higher rate, or where there has been an increase and the tenant is paying it, or where the increase has been demanded and being resisted).

A point, I fear, when I will ask the people of the city to go into the blank b-l-a-n-k market on eggs and not use eggs until we bring the price down."

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On fuel, he cautioned owners of one and two-family houses burning oil against hasty conversion to coal. Coal may be lacking, too, he indicated. The Mayor appealed to OPA for a reduction in the point value of oleomargarine owing to the butter scarcity and lamented the way the "price of eggs is jumping."

He charged that there are "wholesale and widespread violations" as far as the price of eggs is concerned and that he has asked the Department of Markets to make a checkup.

Unless the upward trend is arrested, he said, things will "reach a point, I fear, when I will ask the people of the city to go into the blank b-l-a-n-k market on eggs and not use eggs until we bring the price down."

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## Brazil Discusses Negro Problems

Reflecting the growing concern of the people of Latin America for the treatment of peoples of the darker races in this hemisphere, a recent issue of a Rio de Janeiro publication, "A Manha," devoted an entire supplement to the status of the Negro on both American continents.

Included in the group of articles are such topics as "Education of the Negro in the United States," by Charles Thompson, a biographical sketch of James Weldon Johnson, the "Role of Africa in the Americas," by Melville Herkovitz, some poems by Langston Hughes and an article by Franklin Fraiser.

In addition, the issue contains several articles and poems by South American writers concerning the Negro question in Cuba and Haiti.

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## WLB Protects Union Security

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The National War Labor Board has ruled that its directives ordering union security provisions in contracts supersede state laws which might ban or limit such provisions.

The board made its decision in a case involving conformity of a board order to the Wisconsin employment peace act.

The J. Greenbaum Tanning Company of Milwaukee had been directed to write a maintenance of membership clause into its contract with the CIO Fur & Leather Workers Union.

Management objected on the grounds that the board did not have authority to grant a union shop under a Wisconsin statute.

### WAR POWERS

"No law of a state which is aimed at inserting conditions in a collective bargaining contract between an employer and the bargaining agent of the employees can be said to supersede any order of the War Labor Board regulating relations between employer and employee in time of war when the right to issue that regulation flows from the war powers of the United States," Dean Wayne Morse, who wrote the board's opinion, said.

The Wisconsin law provides that an agreement on union security is invalid unless "three-fourths or more of the employees in such collective bargaining unit shall have voted affirmatively by secret ballot" in favor of the clause.

Dean Morse's opinion explained that maintenance of membership is not granted to reward virtuous unions or punish anti-labor employers,

## Endicott Unions Press For Roll-Backs

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Unions in this territory have combined on a legislative program which will be presented to Representative Edwin A. Hall, the program calls for support to the Administration food subsidy, price roll-back and OPA policies or price control and rationing; repeal of the Smith-Connally bill, a tax bill based on ability to pay, approval of the Wagner-Dingell social security amendments and abolition of the poll tax.

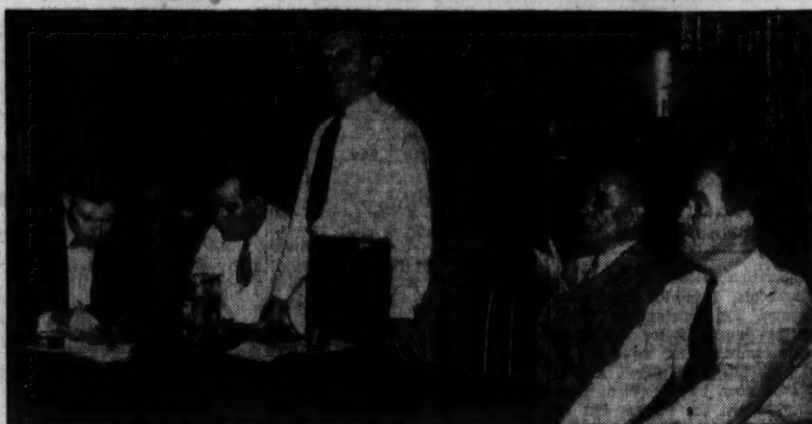
The International Fur and Leather Workers, the United Shoe Workers, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the Independent Die Sinkers Union are among the labor groups which have united in support of these issues. All unions in the area are being contacted to join the movement.

More than 1,000 people have already signed a petition addressed to Congressmen Hall on price control, roll-backs and subsidies, according to Sylvan Battista, chairman of the consumers committee of the Leather Union.

### Record Topped In Travel

The Grand Central station here recorded for July an all-time high of 5,861,350 passengers as departing or returning through, terminal, terminus, J. H. Hustis, Jr., terminal manager, said yesterday. The peak figure for July last year was 4,535,654. The highest number of passengers for any one day this year was 216,819, on July 2.

## Swinging Labor Into Political Action



While Congress prepares to resume sessions, this new CIO Political Action Committee initiates labor legislative conferences throughout the country. Standing is Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and chairman of the CIO committee. The others, left to right: David J. McDonald, United Steelworkers secretary; Albert J. Fitzgerald, president, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Van A. Blittner, assistant president, Steelworkers; and Sherman H. Dayrmpie, president, United Rubber Workers.

## IWO Fighters Fund To Aid Italy Patriots

The Italian-American section of the International Workers Order has launched an Italian Relief Campaign nationally to provide aid for the liberated Italians. The campaign is part of the Front Line Fighters Fund, through which the IWO, is sending aid to American soldiers on all battlefronts.

In announcing the drive the National Committee of the IWO Italian-American section, issued a statement, part of which follows: "The darkest page of Italy's history is passing with Mussolini's inglorious end. He has been branded

with the mark of Cain by the Italian people. Not even Hitler could save him any longer. The people of Italy are delivering powerful blows against the remnants of fascism and are fighting for their peace and freedom. The Italian people today are fighting in the same cause that our Allied armies are fighting, to take Italy out of the war and drive out the German invader.

### HOW CAN WE HELP

"The first condition is the complete victory of the United Nations. Without complete victory over

the main enemy, Hitler Germany, the future of no country in Europe can be settled, nor peace guaranteed.

"We Italian-Americans must brush aside all past differences and unite militantly and firmly behind our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt; behind the policies of the United Nations; behind our fighting sons in the armed forces and behind the struggling Italian people.

"The second condition is to give moral and material aid to the Italian people in the liberated areas.

"Preparations are being made to establish the means of relief to the liberated Italians. It is the policy of the International Workers Order to join and work with all war relief and service agencies."

## Michoels, Feffer Get Los Angeles Ovation

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29.—"All our strength to defeat fascism completely and forever"—this was the pledge of an overflow audience of more than 7,000 which packed the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles Thursday night for Professor Solomon Michoels and Red Army Lieut.-Col. Itzik Feffer who are touring North America as official representatives of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the USSR.

The three-fold objectives of the delegation's visit here were accomplished as the Jewish population of all shades of opinion drew the visitors to their hearts. Under the sponsorship of the broadest kind of reception committee of some 120 top-ranking Jewish and non-Jewish religious, motion picture, business and labor leaders, a closer inter-relationship was effected between Soviet and American Jews.

The wildly cheering crowd made a direct contribution to the war effort by donating more than \$20,000, aside from box office receipts, to the Leningrad Military Hospital, following a collection speech by actor Sam Jaffe, in which he quoted Ilya Ehrenburg's appeal to Jews.

Tremendous ovations were given Michoels and Feffer, as well as fighting remarks by Rabbi Edgar F. Maginn, chairman, Board of Rabbis of Southern California; Federal Judge Harry A. Holtzer, President, Los Angeles Jewish Community Council; Jerome Pomer, Manager, Los Angeles Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union; A. Maymudes, Executive Secretary, Jewish-American Section International Workers Order; Gustave L. Goldstein, President, Los Angeles Zionist; Eddie Cantor, Edward G. Robinson and John Garfield. Robinson brought down the



## Ilya Ehrenburg The Fall of Paris

THEY turned off along the road to Peronne. The general switched on the radio. Paris was broadcasting foxtrots. He switched over to the French wave - band from Stuttgart: "The remnants of the Dutch Army were still offering resistance capitulated yesterday. Our troops have occupied the town of Saint-Quentin and are moving forward on a broad front between Lille and Peronne. Since the beginning of the advance, we have taken 110,000 prisoners, not counting the Dutch, and a great quantity of ammunition. According to the reports of Swiss journalists, Paris is in a panic. Many ministers have already left the capital. Count Ciano, in a speech devoted to the anniversary of the Pact, stated: 'Italy can no longer stand aside.'"

De Visset began to reflect. Perhaps the Germans would be in Peronne tomorrow. It was all leading up to the denouement. Was Weygand any better than Gamelin? They were different persons, but their set-up was the same—they clung to the past and refused to realize that times had changed. And the country was being ruled by ignorant mountebanks. He remembered Tessa's words: "The military must remain in the background." The Germans might already be able to take Paris. They wanted to annihilate the living strength of France. He wondered whether tomorrow's operation would be of any avail. There were cowards like Vignot everywhere — and how many traitors among them?

He switched the radio back again to Paris. The announcer declared in a high-pitched voice: "Today Churchill made the following statement: 'The rulers of France have given me their solemn assurance that whatever happens the French will fight on to the end.' De Visset smiled. He wondered who had made that promise to Churchill. Tessa perhaps? Of course, hadn't he said with such feeling: 'We'll fight to the end?' But he himself had run away with his little lady, just like that Prefect. Only one thing was true: The Army must fight to the end. But they didn't want to fight. What were Picard and Vignot dreaming of? Capitulation! It was necessary to set the example and die at one's post. Our grandchildren would know that there were some real Frenchmen in this terrible year. De Visset thought of the young lieutenant in spectacles and he felt a

lump in his throat. All de Visset desired for himself was a worthy death. Automatically he repeated the words of a prayer, as he used to do when a boy before taking his examinations. He did not notice that they had arrived in Peronne.

The adjutant got out of the car. A few minutes later he came back shrugging his shoulders. This is a tough show, he said. "They said they had established their H.Q. in the school." There was no one to ask—the town had practically died out. The people were probably afraid of bombing. The scattered debris and smashed furniture of the ruined houses made it impossible to drive any farther. The general got out and looked around. An old woman came out of a doorway.

"Granny, do you happen to know where the military are living here?" The old woman pointed to the town hall and began to cry. De Visset went through the empty rooms. The floor was littered with papers, tin hats, haversacks. He sent the adjutant to make inquiries and sat down at the big table while he waited. He looked distractedly at the paper lying in front of him. It was somebody's birth certificate. Thoughts assailed him once again; he saw his little house at Valence. His little granddaughter, his favorite, was playing with the kitten. He would never see them again. . . . All that was left was to die worthily. He found it hard to open his eyes—he had been so tired he had dozed off. In front of him was standing a German officer and some soldiers. The officer had a scar on his cheek. His monocle flashed. Impudently showing his teeth, he said in broken French: "If I'm not mistaken, it's General de Visset? I have the honor to express my deep respect. . . ."

"Tessa has been treacherous. . . . Death is hardly a sufficient punishment for the mistakes that have been committed. Remember, our soldiers are dying on the field of battle. We will destroy the cowards and traitors! If only a miracle can save France, I believe in a miracle!" When Reynaud finished his speech, the senators applauded politely. They were old, experienced politicians. They realized that the Cabinet would soon fall. In the deputies gallery Fouget

was in tears. The journalists laughed as they looked at the bearded dreamer, wiping his eyes with a handkerchief. Tessa had just got into his car when Fouget caught him by the hand. "I must have a talk with you at once," he said. "Reynaud was right when he said: 'There has been treachery.' It was bold and frank, a lash with the whip. Now it's necessary to act. . . ."

Throughout the last few days Tessa had been living in a kind of fever, tossing between concern and black despair. The news was contradictory. Some reports mentioned successful counter-attacks; others foretold the fall of Paris. Petain declared there was no longer any army. All that was left were unconnected detachments. Mandel was proving that it was possible to resist. The Ministers alternately decided to leave Paris, and then declared there was no threat to the capital. Tessa could neither sleep nor eat. He felt he was becoming ill. He looked at Fouget with horror—the last man in the world he wanted to see. But Fouget climbed into the car and started to exclaim immediately: "We must raise a people's militia!"

"It's too late," said Tessa, wearily blowing his nose. "I'm not a mystic. I don't believe in that. Yesterday the Germans occupied Arras and Amiens. Today they have reached the coast. The Army is surrounded." "There are forty divisions there. The ring can be broken." "Who's going to break it? Don't count on the Belgians. King Leopold is pro-German, as everybody knows. Today the British have withdrawn two divisions from Bapaume to Dunkirk. It's quite understandable that Weygand didn't want to meet General Gort. In a word, it's all over except the shouting."

"How can you talk like that? Reynaud said only a few minutes ago: 'Courage will be punished with death.' You're the first who ought to be shot!" Fouget shouted, spluttering saliva all over Tessa; his beard bobbed up and down. "Shouting won't help," said Tessa quietly. "Reynaud was talking for the benefit of the public. You should hear him at home. . . . You're a honest man, but you're a dreamer. You know you detest me. You're quite wrong. When you were attacked in Marseille I was really shocked." "What on earth are you thinking about?" said Fouget. "I implore you to forget all petty politics. France is dying. Rise above faction and parties!" "Dreamer! More than that, you're a man of the past. Seventy-ton tanks. And who is there against them? Citizen Fouget. Perhaps you'll annihilate General von Kleist with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen."

"This is no time for joking. I'm not joking. I've seldom talked so seriously. We've lived out our time, you understand? Perhaps Breteuil will survive. But he's old-fashioned too. He goes to church and prays. Grandel, Laval and Meugnot will survive. You think I'm a villain, although we're both Radicals. But you respect Ducloux. And Cachin. So allow me to tell you they are heroes of a departed age. In other countries the nineteenth century died in good time with the last war. But in France it lingered on. Our old men are in no hurry to die. Petain is over eighty, but you ought to hear him; he's full of plans and ambitions. As I said, the past age is finished. Like you

have got to think about France." A week ago he had given way to panic and wanted to flee. Now he would calmly go to meet his death. Nevertheless, he had a responsibility—he was a Minister. He must endeavor to save the country. It was all very well for Ducloux! That madman thought only of himself. He went into the Army merely to advertise himself. What a sorry figure he cut—a deputy in the uniform of a lieutenant! What could he do like that? As if there were not enough lieutenants without him!

No, what was needed now was some trick, some invention some unusual maneuver! Mandel was of the opinion that France ought to make friends with Moscow. The Germans had long realized that Russia was a power to be reckoned with. But that fool Daladier had caused the French to fall out definitely with the Russians (by now Tessa had convinced himself that he had been opposed to aiding Mannerheim). De Visset said the Air Force had very few planes. But it would be possible to buy or barter for a thousand bombers from Russia.

Tessa became enthusiastic; a lofty mission was incumbent upon him. All around were weak-willed fools, Reynaud the peacock, Daladier the dolt. But Tessa would begin a bold game; he would come to terms with Moscow. Then Italy wouldn't dare.

He held out a leaflet. Tessa at once caught sight of his own name. His hands were trembling violently. "It's difficult to read," he said, "it shakes so." But he managed to read the words: "We'll hang them on the lamp-posts." The leaflet was signed "H.Q. of the Faithful."

The car drew up at the Ministry. "Forgive me if I offended you," said Tessa in a weak voice. "But it's very hard for me, very hard." When he got to his room he read the leaflet through with close attention. Suddenly he realized that Fouget was right; Breteuil's friends would never forgive him the gesture of the clenched fist, his friendship with Villard, or his intervention on behalf of Denise.

He took a nap for about half an hour and dreamed of refugees, tanks and galleons. When he woke up, he sat on the sofa, clasped his knees, and said aloud: "It's not a question of myself. One

comes in. Yes, and even the Germans would take fright. In France there would be a change. The people would at once believe in victory. Everybody would recognize that Tessa had saved the country, like Clemenceau in 1917.

He sent for Fouget. "Thank you, old chap, for coming to see me," he said. "Our conversation had opened my eyes to a lot. You see, we're staying in our own juice. But you take a broader view. I'll explain my plan to you at once. We're going to send either you or Cot to Moscow."

"To Moscow? What for?" "They've got great respect for you. But if you don't want to go, we can send Cot."

"I ask you again—what for?" "What for? It will make an enormous impression. It will influence Italy. It will improve our morale. Finally, the Russians may give us munitions—aeroplane to start with."

Fouget got angry. "Have you gone mad?" he shouted. "Why should the Russians let you have aeroplanes? A couple of months ago you were shouting that Baku ought to be destroyed."

"Nothing of the kind. Personally I was against the idea. It was Daladier's stubbornness. It's quite wrong of people to call him the Bull of Vaucluse. He's simply an ass. But why bring up the past? At present we want to establish friendly relations with Moscow. You can help me."

"The Russians will send you to the devil, and they'll be quite right. The first question will be: whom do you represent? There's nothing behind you. The workers are still being arrested. The papers report another trial today—eight Communists. Your 'Ass of Vaucluse' is Minister of Foreign Affairs. The French people may come to terms with Moscow, but not you. There's only one thing I can advise you to do—write to the President and send in your resignation. We need a Committee of Public Safety!"

Fouget went out, banging the door behind him. Tessa began to think what else he could do. It might be a good idea to appeal to the Communists. What a pity he had fallen out with Denise!

He decided to approach Peronne, the lawyer who had often defended the Communists, and ask him to come and see him at once.

"I know you've got a good number of acquaintances among the Communists," he said. "Please don't refuse to transmit this letter."

"To whom?" Tessa blushed. "To my daughter," he muttered. "It's very important. As quickly as possible—it's a question of the life of

someone very dear to me." "Very well," said Peronne. Then, with a faint smile, he added: "If your policemen don't shadow me, I'll deliver the letter this evening."

Tessa had written: Denise, I must have a talk with you. It is not a personal matter, but one of exceptional public importance. I beg you to come tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. I repeat, it is not a question of myself or private interests. I promise that nobody will know of your visit. Your unhappy father, PAUL TESSA.

In the evening he had to go to a Cabinet meeting. He listened distractedly to Reynaud's report: "Weygand has returned. Of course, the situation is critical, but we are nevertheless preparing to counter-attack. The British have already begun the attack. The 5th Division is approaching Arras." Tessa was busy with his own thoughts. When the meeting came to an end he took Reynaud aside.

"What do you think of a rapprochement with Moscow?" he asked. "Well," said Reynaud, "the situation has become so acute in the last few days that I've handed over diplomacy to Baudouin."

Tessa went home and took a sleeping-draught. He woke up at eight. He was having breakfast when he was told that a lady was waiting to see him on a personal matter. He cried out: "Bring her in here."

He was so carried away with the game that he forgot all about his paternal sentiments. He felt as if he was receiving an ambassador.

Denise said in a dry voice: "If this is a piece of provocation it won't succeed. I've come with the knowledge of the party."

"With the knowledge of the party?" said Tessa. "That's excellent! You know, Denise, the situation is very grave. We're on the eve of defeat. At a time like this we must put aside all questions of self-esteem. The salvation of France is at stake. But it is impossible to run the country without enthusiasm. I'll be the first to hold out my hand to the Communists. We'll cancel the repressions. They must cancel their propaganda. You understand. Their civic duty is to influence Moscow. I think we're going to send Cot there. I thought of Fouget, but he's an old man and a pedant. Of course, this is between ourselves. You must transmit my proposal to Thorez, or Ducloux, or Cachin—in a word, to your bosses. If necessary, I'll meet them. I'm ready to do anything."

"I don't think anyone would treat your words seriously," Denise said. "There are thirty-four thousand Communists in the prisons. First of all, release the prisoners. And clear out. Hand over the power to the people."

"Power is not handed over like a package!" said Tessa, flaring up. But he quickly mastered himself. "We submit to the Constitution. So long as we're not deprived of the confidence of Parliament, we can't clear out. As regards the release of the arrested persons, personally I have no objection. Only I'm afraid it can't be done. The Socialists are against it. Serol told me yesterday that he refuses to put the Communists under civil law. And when I hinted to him that we now needed national unity, he said: 'Let the Communists dis-

arm first.' You see how complicated the situation is! Oh, the Right is only waiting for the opportunity to rush in. If we release the Communists, the Government will fall at the first ballot."

Denise was very worried. Throughout the last few days she had been talking with soldiers and had heard terrible stories of treachery and cowardice. Human sorrow overwhelmed Paris together with the streams of refugees. But the police continued to round up the Communists. Yesterday they had arrested Lucie, who always used to be laughing when Denise worked with her at the factory. They arrested her in the street. She had left her baby at home and wanted to go back for it. The police said: "That's none of your business." Michael was in the cradle, crying in the north. Denise had had no letters from him since the battles in May. And now her nerves could stand it no longer. She began to cry.

Tessa was deeply moved. He forgot all about Fouget and his own plans. This was his daughter, Denise! How thin she had grown! It was obvious she was having a bad time. She was probably in hiding, expecting every night to be arrested.

"My poor little girl!" he said gently. It brought Denise to her senses. She looked at him in amazement. "You'll never be able to understand why I'm crying. It's dreadful to think that you're my father, that we both talk French, that the same bomb may kill us! You don't understand? It's more than I can bear to feel that I'm connected with you."

She stopped speaking. She thought of the refugees and the soldiers and felt a lump in her throat. And fearing that Tessa would again see her weakness, she ran out of the room.

Tessa thought resentfully: "She's a fanatic! No doubt Lucien was a rotter, but he was more human. That girl wasn't living herself and didn't want other people to live! Hysterical little creature!"

He went to see Baudouin to talk with him about Cot's mission. Baudouin answered evasively and switched the conversation over to Italy. He thought it was time to make concessions, give up Djibouti or perhaps a bit of Tunisia, and bring pressure to bear on the British; let them part with something too—Malta, for instance. Mussolini was ready to negotiate; but they would have to send a suitable man to Rome—Laval or Breteuil.

Back again in his own room, Tessa rang up Fouget. "I'm afraid you didn't quite understand me," he said. "We can send you or Cot with some sort of vague commission. For instance, to negotiate regarding compensation for the Galician industries, or the purchase of timber. Then you can put out feelers. The effect abroad will be the same. At the same time we're not taking any obligations on ourselves. We'll say to the Right: 'We haven't even got an ambassador in Moscow.' Breteuil won't be able to pick a quarrel with us—especially as we're opening serious negotiations with Mussolini. The British have promised to exempt Italian ships from control. That's already a victory! Do you hear me?"

There was no reply. Fouget had banged down the receiver in a rage.

(Continued Tomorrow)



## Citrine to Face Criticism at Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

of American labor as a whole. Despite all efforts, we were unable to obtain any measure of agreement on this question of representation among the American trade union organizations themselves, and we, accordingly, formed a joint TUC-AFL committee. The TUC general council did not believe, when accepting the original proposal of the AFL for formation of an Anglo-American trade union committee (in July, 1942) that our request for inclusion of the CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods would be refused. The request was made repeatedly by letter and cable and it came as a shock to the TUC to learn that the AFL had decided not to invite other labor bodies.

"Following protests from the CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods last summer, a cable was sent to Mr. Green urging that these bodies be included out of respect for the TUC. By the time the TUC met at Blackpool in September, 1942, no reply had been received. After the Blackpool conference a letter was sent to the AFL again appealing for inclusion of all groups. No adequate reply was received and the TUC felt it had been placed in an embarrassing position.

"The AFL reply stated that they were ready to discuss peace with the CIO but that only recently, after pressure had been brought to bear on the CIO, had it been possible to secure agreement for opening union negotiations. The exact membership of the CIO is unknown, and the AFL estimated the CIO membership to be no more than two and a quarter million. The CIO was described as a 'break-away organization,' and it was stated that if the CIO had been told by the TUC that it was their duty to get back into the AFL, this would have helped the AFL to bring about resumption of peace negotiations. The AFL said that they had never expected to be asked to include representatives of the CIO in the joint committee with the TUC. Regarding the Railroad Brotherhoods, the AFL asserted that their combined membership is no more than 340,000 compared with the membership of 1,100,000 in AFL railroad unions.

**DETAILS ON AFL STAND**  
Giving further details on the AFL's reply to the TUC, the report says: "It was alleged that the TUC was asking the AFL to continue the divisions within the American labor movement. If the AFL accepted the TUC's request, it was said, the prestige of the CIO and the Brotherhoods would be increased. After this the TUC continued to exert the utmost pressure to secure a reversal of the AFL's attitude, but without success.

"In February of this year a TUC delegation contacted the CIO and the Brotherhoods and explained that while the TUC recognized that the question of American representation was one for the committee to decide, they had nonetheless expressed their desire for inclusion of the CIO and the Brotherhoods. The CIO representatives stated that the American government treated the AFL and CIO on equal terms, and they declined to furnish the delegation with total CIO membership figures of the larger CIO unions. They suggested that when the TUC found that it was not possible to get a committee representing all of American labor, the TUC should have stopped at that. They objected to the TUC discussing with the AFL matters directly concerning the CIO.

"To sum up, it is the opinion of the general council that the only practical course open to the TUC is to continue its collaboration with the AFL, through the joint committee, pending establishment of a better relationship between American organizations which, it is hoped, will ultimately permit the collaboration we originally set out to achieve.

Turning to the July meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, the report states: "At the first session Sir Walter Christie gave a detailed description of the attempts to induce the AFL to participate in an Anglo-Soviet-American trade union committee. The reasons underlying the decision of the TUC general council to accept the AFL's proposal for the formation of an Anglo-American trade union committee, and subsequent efforts to widen the body to include the CIO and Brotherhoods, were fully explained. At the June 29 session a draft resolution was agreed upon, expressing regret at the failure of the AFL to support the committee's determination to pursue its efforts to secure collaboration with American trade unions.

**SECOND FRONT DEBATED**  
"The questions of the Soviet delegates gave evidence, first, of their perplexity that strikes could still occur and, second, their anxiety that a second front should be established in Europe. Replying to the first point, the British delegation stressed that working time lost was less than one hour per worker per year, and that all such stoppages were discontinued by the trade unions who have made every effort to settle disputes expeditiously. Regarding the second front, the delegation felt that they ought not

to become involved in an issue essentially one for the decision of the highest military authorities of the United Nations."

Referring to the "draft declaration presented by the Soviet delegation for publication," the TUC report says: "Apart from minor amendments, the two principal matters which the British delegation felt unable to accept were: a second front on the European continent; and the Soviet proposal for a committee to embrace the trade unions of North and South America and the occupied countries. At meetings on July 21 and 22, discussions were resumed on the second front. The Soviet delegation pressed very hard for inclusion of a statement to the effect that a second front must be organized on the European continent this year. The British delegation made certain amendments which, while expressing the desire for a second front, did not go beyond expressing the hope that this would take place during the present year. As agreement was not reached on the two major points—the second front and extension of the committee—it was decided that the proposed declaration should not be published until the matter had been considered by the TUC general council."

**LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS**  
The next section of the report deals with relations with the Latin American labor movement. "When the meeting of the committee resumed on July 5, Citrine referred to a cable received by him from Toledano (Vicente Lombardo Toledano, CTAL president) suggesting the sending of a fraternal delegate to the forthcoming conference of the CTAL. Citrine stated that it was the opinion of the British delegation that such messages must first be considered by the British TUC and the Soviet trade unions separately. Shvernik, who had received a similar telegram, said that it was impossible to send a fraternal delegate, but that the committee might consider sending its fraternal greetings. After discussion it was agreed that in view of the position of the British delegation each body should deal with the matter separately."

The report concludes by giving the impressions of AEU President Jack Tanner and Bryn Roberts during their visit to the U.S. last fall. Referring to the luncheon given them by Lord Halifax at the British Embassy in Washington, to which AFL President Green, CIO President Murray and D. R. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, were invited, Tanner and Roberts say: "We were happy to note that there was a complete absence of personal conflict between the American leaders." Reporting on their visit to the CIO Boston convention they stated: "President Murray reported that the CIO is represented by over five million American workers. Apart from this utterance, there were very evident signs that the CIO movement is now strongly established, causing us to hope that before long unification between the CIO and AFL will be achieved."

## Mrs. FDR Sees U. S. Soldiers in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 29 (UP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, on her third day in New Zealand, today visited an American Red Cross Service men's club and a large American naval hospital amid the cheers of New Zealand and U. S. troops who surged around her, singing "She's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in Wellington yesterday after a visit in Auckland where she stopped on her first trip outside continental North America since her return from Britain last November. During her visit at the naval hospital which is set in beautiful hill surroundings, America's first lady attended divine service in the hospital's concert hall.

Episcopalian Chaplain W. W. Lumpkin conducted the service before a congregation of several hundred convalescing marines and sailors. At the end of the service, Mrs. Roosevelt addressed the boys, giving them a personal message from the President thanking them for the "great work" they are doing in the battle against the Japanese. "The President follows with deep interest the daily movements of your ships and your fighting units," she said.

"You boys saved us from knowing what it feels like to have bombs dropped on our homes. Good luck and God bless you."

The typical comment of the sick and wounded men to whom she talked was, "Tell the folks at home that we're okay. Give our love to everybody."

A Navy nurse said Mrs. Roosevelt's visit gave a big lift to the morale of the boys.

## New Orleans Tense Over Negro Arrests

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—Racial tensions have been aggravated by the wholesale arrests of Negro citizens instituted by police, following the murder of a white shipyard worker who was killed by a shot fired from ambush and then robbed.

This murder occurred at a corner which is almost a half block from the French hospital. Although the section is very dark at night because of trees and shrubbery, a nurse and a woman visitor from a second-story window of this hospital identified the assailants as Negroes. On this circumstantial evidence police began wholesale arrests in New Orleans.

To date over 600 Negro men (many of them 'teen-age boys) have been arrested. Some were fingerprinted, photographed and held for investigation.

**HURTS WAR EFFORT**  
Due to the fact that there are thousands of Negroes engaged in vital war industries in New Orleans, and who are daily displaying increasing patriotism, action which the local police is taking is detrimental to the war effort. It is a policy deliberately aimed at the growing Negro and white union which has been gained since Pearl Harbor.

Previously, on Aug. 7, police raided a local Negro-owned restaurant, which is frequented by Negro soldiers. Thirty-seven Negro women who were patronizing the restaurant were charged with an ordinance relative to being vulgar and additionally charged with an ordinance relative to loitering.

**CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATED**  
The roundups are continued despite an announcement by Chief of Detectives Groesch Monday, Aug. 23rd, that police had arrested a man who actually had been one of the four men involved in the killing.

Following a conference with employers, Recorder Gaston Rose and George Gardiner of the Association of Commerce, Mayor Robert S. Maestri issued a "work-or-jail" edict. Invitations were extended to employers to attend all sessions of Records Court and recruit workers from the men arrested. The mayor stated that jail sentences would be suspended if the men agreed to work.

These arrests have caused a great loss of man-hours. The day after this edict was put into effect 76 persons (predominantly Negroes) were charged with loitering. Virtually all testified or provided identification papers showing that they were employed, according to court attaches.

It was reported that on Aug. 26, of 113 men arrested overnight 112 were Negroes. All were booked with vagrancy except one who was booked with carrying a concealed weapon. In another report it was revealed that "Records at police headquarters showed that of 330 persons were arrested . . . only 54 have been fined in recorders court . . . 141 were freed by recorders court and affidavits were granted 113 others. Charges of carrying concealed weapons are pending in criminal district court against 32, and 20 are being held as suspects in connection with recent bombings. There was no record at police headquarters of the disposition of more than 200 cases in which arrests were reported."

Trade unions, civic organizations and progressive citizens in New Orleans are protesting vigorously the police action taken. The president of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Daniel E. Byrd, charged police with wholesale violation of civil rights.

The entire Negro community is alarmed over the situation, many of them being afraid to go out to a movie or a restaurant because of arrests being made.

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## Held on Espionage Charges



Accused of giving war information to Germany, these three persons were arrested by FBI agents in Detroit. Left to right are: Dr. Fred William Thomas, Mrs. Theresa Behrens and Bertrand Sigart Hoffman, merchant seaman. Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Behrens were both members of the seditious National Workers' League, which did Hitler's work by fomenting racial disunity and conducting rabid campaigns against Communists.

## Chicago Southside Acts on Race Riots

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—On half a dozen fronts the jam-packed Negro Southside community in Chicago moved forward last week to break down the mesh of racial barriers that have threatened to become riot tension points.

Determined to make real the slogan "It Won't Happen Here," adopted by all community organizations, Negro leaders have begun to blast away at basic riot causes such as job discrimination, police brutality and bad housing.

Taking the spotlight in the campaign to wipe out the evils behind racial outbreaks has been Mayor Edward J. Kelly's newly-appointed Racial Relations Committee headed by Edwin Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. In two meetings of the 11-man group which includes five Negroes, two prominent white industrialists and a leading clergyman, Dr. Preston Bradley, the committee has tried to get to the fundamental reasons behind unrest.

Police brutality, as evidenced in the recent slaying of a 16-year-old Negro schoolboy, Elmo Vasser, by a Morgan Park policeman has been a sore point on the Southside for some years. The whitewash of the policeman with only a mild "reprimand" by the city Civil Service Commission has aroused wide resentment in the Negro community. James B. Cashin, lone Negro on the commission, dissented and shortly will issue a detailed statement on the reasons for his refusal to join in clearing the police.

**NEGRO POLICE**  
The Racial Relations Committee met with Police Commissioner James P. Allman and urged him to add a substantial number of Negro police to the force which has 140 Negro members at present.

With a new campaign opened to secure jobs as motormen and conductors on the street cars, the Racial Relations Committee has announced an early meeting with surface line and bus officials on hiring Negroes.

Chicago still is one of the large cities in the nation where Negroes are not employed in any capacity except as janitors on the street cars, buses and elevated lines.

**BUTCHERS WIN**  
Another development on the job front was the smashing victory won this week by Negro butchers in their 10-month drive against wage discrimination. A War Labor Board arbitrator's decision ruled against

unequal pay for Southside butchers and granted them a \$5 per week increase bringing their wages up to the level of white butchers.

The wage differential had been written into a contract between meat markets and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union Local 547 since 1897. The first petition to wipe out the unfair setup had been denied by the WLB arbitrator but an appeal by Daniel D. Carmel of the Chicago Federation of Labor reversed the original decision.

Judge Frank M. Padden of the Superior Court this week ordered the eviction of 30 Negro families from a building at 608-10 N. Wells St., because there was a restrictive agreement which covered the building.

The case was typical of the plight of Negroes in Chicago who today number over 300,000 with migrants constantly coming in from the South to take war jobs here. The bulging colored population is crammed into the crowded Southside area and is forced to pay tremendous rents. In many cases Negroes are glad to find a small kitchenette at excessive rent since apartments are impossible to find.

**DENSELY POPULATED**  
Despite this critical housing situation, Judge Padden ruled strictly according to "law" and granted eviction papers to Charles Bender, owner of the Wells Street building, to oust all the Negro tenants some of whom had paid two and three months' rent in advance.

Details of the court testimony showed how the Negro tenants had been fleeced by a white sub-leasing agent who rented two upper floors above a store for \$100 a month. Previously occupied by whites for \$16 a month, the tiny slum flats were rented to the new Negro tenants for \$36 a month.

## Subsidies Help Canada Control Living Costs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UP).—The Brookings Institution tonight reported that Canada has held a tighter rein on the cost of living than either the United States or Great Britain because of its "vigorous enforcement of a comprehensive anti-inflation program."

Publishing a study by Jules Backman of New York University, Brookings said Canada's total increase in living costs was only 17 per cent after three and one-half years of war, as compared to Great Britain's 28 per cent and the United States' 28 per cent.

Canada's success in her anti-inflation campaign, it said, lay in dealing vigorously with both fiscal and wage aspects of the control problem.

Its fiscal policy emphasized obtaining funds from current earnings, heavy taxes and both voluntary and compulsory savings. In the four years ending March 31, 1943, 63 per cent of governmental expenditures came out of tax revenues, 16 per cent from sale of securities to banks and the remainder from securities sold to the public.

"Half the heavy expenditures of the 1942-43 fiscal year," it said, "were financed by taxation."

A bonus compensated earners for any rise in the cost of living. Subsidy payments and allocation and rationing of goods supplemented a general price ceiling.

"By April, 1943," Backman said, "although the index of wholesale prices had advanced an additional 30 per cent, retail food prices, held down by subsidies, had increased only five per cent. The rise of the latter was due to higher livestock prices, which are not fixed."

## Text of Ohio AFL Resolution On 2nd Front

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—The full text of the second front resolution adopted unanimously by the Ohio Federation of Labor at its convention last week reads as follows:

**"MOTION OF GREETINGS TO OUR ARMED FORCES AND THE MAJOR UNITED NATIONS"**  
"That we send fraternal greetings to our men in the armed forces on the war fronts throughout the world, through Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur.

"That we send greetings to the leaders of the armies and trade unions of our valiant fighting allies: Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China.

"That we hail President Roosevelt upon the success of the Quebec Conference, welcoming the news of a tripartite conference between the U. S. A., England and Russia in the near future.

"We pledge to our Commander-in-Chief our wholehearted and unstinted support and any necessary sacrifice to guarantee the success of the imminent land invasion of Europe."

## Negro Editors In OWI Setup

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Office of War Information has announced that the Negro press will be represented in the OWI setup by an advisory board containing a number of editors of nationally known Negro newspapers.

Members of the board, selected by the National Negro Publishers Association, will be consulted by the OWI with regard to general war information as it applies to the Negro people.

## TODAY'S RECIPES

**LAMB-LIVER STEW**  
½ lb. lamb liver  
2 tablesp. salad oil  
¾ lb. lamb's neck  
3¼ c. plus 9 tablesp. water  
2 beef bouillon cubes  
1 minced clove garlic  
¼ teasp. salt  
3 c. sliced carrots  
8 small white onions  
¾ c. plus 6 tablesp. sifted enriched all-purpose flour  
4 small tomatoes, halved  
¼ c. sifted soy flour  
½ teasp. baking powder  
3 tablesp. shortening  
6 tablesp. milk

Brown liver in oil in Dutch oven; remove liver; grind. Brown neck, cut in 1" cubes, in same oil; add ¾ c. water, bouillon cubes, garlic, 2 teasp. salt. Cover; simmer 1½ hrs. Add carrots, onions. Cover; simmer 20 min. Blend 6 tablesp. flour and 9 tablesp. water. Stir into stew. Add tomatoes, liver. Sift soy flour, ¾ c. flour, baking powder, ¼ teasp. salt. Cut in shortening. Stir in milk. Drop by tablespoonfuls into stew, each dumpling resting on a piece of meat or vegetable. Bake in 425°F. oven 30 min. Serves 4 or 5.

Nice with mixed fruit salad and demitasse, for dinner.

## State AFL Sets Up Women's Body

Steps looking toward the activation of the million women in the New York AFL and AFL members' families were taken by the 80th convention of the State Federation of Labor which concluded its deliberations last week in Buffalo.

The convention established a New York State Federation of Trade Union Auxiliary Women whose task will be to assist the AFL "in the solution of many complex problems which confront us both as trade unionists and citizens."

Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly, a Federation vice-president who introduced the resolution calling for the establishment of this special women's organization, explained its purposes to a meeting of women delegates and auxiliary representatives during the convention.

The purpose of the Women's Federation will be twofold, she asserted: to bring and mobilize the influence of trade union women as such in the solution of specific problems arising from the war, especially the welfare of young people, and second, the maintenance of working conditions and standards.

**UNITE THE WOMEN**  
Mrs. Donnelly explained that although the AFL has a large women's membership in New York and functioning auxiliaries in many parts of the state, these have in the past been insufficiently brought into action as labor bodies when issues directly affecting them are being fought out in the legislative halls.

The Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union League, leading legislative campaigns maintaining protective provisions of the law or seeking equal pay for equal work for women, have felt the need for stronger organization among AFL women and auxiliaries and the newly-created Federation is intended to supply that strength, uniting the women in a single body which can move into action on main

## Michigan District Winds Up for 'Victory' Sales

DETROIT, August 29.—The Michigan District has received its full quota of 10,000 copies of the 10 cent Victory and After. More than two-thirds of this number have been paid for and taken out by the sections in the city and by branches in other parts of the state.

A considerable variety of methods has been employed, and branches have not limited themselves to a single method. Many copies have been mailed, both free by some of the professional branches and by shop branches to selected lists of shop stewards and committeemen, and in filling paid orders taken within the shops from workers. About 500 have been sold on the Worker routes and in neighborhood canvassings. Approximately the same number have been sold at shop gates and at large non-party mass meetings. All these methods have proved themselves successful and will be pushed in the future.

**STREET SALE**  
We have still to make a sufficient determined attempt to organize a special mobilization for a downtown street sale on a Saturday afternoon. This method which we understand was in the past successful with the "Nickel Deal," can and must be carried through now.

If we are to guarantee the actual sale of 10,000 copies by Labor Day, the main task must be to lift the drive from its present level of book-sale-as-usual. If all along the line we drive out the books from bureau drawers and section headquarters, and stimulate the already effective but spotty 10-for-a-dollar slogan, we will be successful.

## Newark to Hold Italian Rally Sept. 1

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
NEWARK, Aug. 29.—All sections of organized labor and outstanding political personalities will participate in an Italian-American rally at Continental Ballroom Wednesday night under the auspices of the Greater Newark Italian-American Labor Committee for United Nations Victory.

Speakers will include Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Mayor Vincent Murphy, Joseph Catalonotti, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Louis Marcante, president of the New Jersey Federation of Labor and Joseph Magliacano, Furniture Workers, CIO, winter.

## Acts to Avoid Oil Shortage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UP).—The Office of Defense Transportation tonight warned local distributors of petroleum products in labor shortage areas to have their activities declared "locally needed" by the War Manpower Commission.

ODT said otherwise the manpower shortage may mean cold homes this winter.

**From:**

ANNA SEGHERS' "THE SEVENTH CROSS"  
Starts Sept. 12th in Serial Form in THE WORKER and the DAILY WORKER





# Three Yank homers nip Red Sox in tenth, 6-4

Keller Hits Two, One in Ninth Ties Score at 4-All; Then Weatherly's Homer Wins in Next Frame; Bombers Beat Hughson First Time in 9 Starts

By C. E. Dexter

Three old-time Yankee hits, homers, handed lanky Tex Hughson his first defeat in nine starts against the Bombers yesterday at the Yankee Stadium in the first game of a double header witnessed by some 30,000 fans. . . . The score was 6-4 and the game was won in the tenth inning when Roy Weatherly belted his first homer of the year into the right field stands to tally behind Frank Crosetti who had drawn a walk.

The two other Yankee homers were smashed out by Charlie Keller, his 23rd and 24th circuit smashes of the campaign, and the second one saved the Yanks from defeat as it came in the ninth inning with one man on board and the score 4-2 in favor of the Red Sox.

It was a ding-dong battle all the way between Hughson and Ernie Bonham with Tex having the edge up until that ninth inning. The score was tied three times, the Yankees scoring first in the opening frame, the Sox coming back with one in the second, the Yanks going ahead once again in the fourth and the Sox tying it again in the fifth and then the Sox going ahead in the ninth, the Yankees tying it and then winning in the tenth.

Here's the way it went. In the opening frame Billie Johnson singled to right and Charlie Keller walked. Nick Etten then knocked in his nineteenth run of the year with a one buster to left to score Johnson. In the second the Sox tied it when Tabor doubled and Peacock singled to right to bring him across. Then in the fourth Keller wanged his first homer of the day far into the upper right field stands with no one on.

But the Sox came right back in the next inning when Newsome singled to left and Metkovich, the good looking rookie, walked. Lupien followed with a crack to center for one base and Newsome skittered across the platter with the tying run.

Things then settled down after this until the ninth inning when the Sox scored twice and knocked Bonham out of the box. Al Simmons hit his first home run of a few years into the left field stands to start things moving. Peacock came through with a single to right, Tex Hughson bunted but Bonham threw the ball into center field, Peacock going to third and Hughson to second. Newsome rolled out to Johnson at third and the runners held their bases. But Metkovich singled to left with the infield drawn in and that brought across Peacock to make the score 4-2 and one out. . . . Bonham was lifted at this point and Murphy came in. He purposely passed Lupien and then strategy worked as Bobby Doerr hit into a fast double play, short to second to first to end the rally.

The game looked finished until Johnson walked and Keller rammed his second homer into the right field bleachers. . . . This tied the score and sent the game into overtime when Weatherly got the Keller spirit and whammed his homer behind Crosetti's walk. Finis.

(First Game)  
Boston 010 010 000 2-4 9 0  
New York 100 100 002 2-6 8 1  
Hughson and Peacock; Bonham, Murphy (9) and Dickey.

## The Roundup:

### Louis, Ray Box in Mass. Tonite; Hulse does 4:08.7

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—Sergeant Joe Louis, holder of the world's heavyweight boxing crown, will spend a busy ten hours before opening the international boxing tour at the Sports Arena tonight.

The champion's schedule calls for visits to the camp's two large hospitals, a golf ball driving exhibition, a tour of the grounds, several speeches in the Negro area and refereeing at least one bout on an all-star card. All this will be topped off when he will put on a three-round exhibition bout with his former sparring mate, Sergeant George Nicholson.

Also included in Louis's party is Corporal Ray (Sugar) Robinson, who defeated Henry Armstrong in Madison Square Garden Friday night. The shifty boxer with the two-fisted attack will tangle with Sergeant Jackie (Kid) Wilson, former N. B. A. featherweight champion, in another three-rounder put on for the soldiers.

BOSTON, Mass.—"The only way to hit that monstrosity," commented Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds in a recent discussion of Rip Sewell's parachute pitch, "is to meet it like you would pepper-game pitching."

"The thing to do," Brooklyn players say, "is to hit it foul so often that he has to throw something else." But Casey Stengel, chief of the Yankees, has a different suggestion.

"The thing to do," says Casey, "is this: instead of trying to hit that dewdrop out towards the fielders, swing in the same direction it's going and hit it back at the catcher and the umpire."

By hitting the ball backward instead of forward, Casey explained, the hitter will do two things: First, he'll discourage the catcher from calling for that particular pitch; second, he'll persuade the umpire that most of those dewdrops are balls and not strikes.

P. S.—Sewell beat Braves, 11 to 1, on four hits, August 15.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Pfc. Grace F. Thorpe of the Wacs, daughter of sports-famous Jim Thorpe, has arrived at Fort Douglas after receiving preliminary training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Bill Hulse of the New York A. C. was timed in 4:08.7 for an exhibition mile yesterday in his first appearance on the Palmer Stadium track.

Captain Christy Wilson, Ted Carter and Bob Bepler of the Princeton track team, running with sizable handicaps, were in the event with him as he tried to better his American record of 4:06.

The former New York University star passed the halfway mark in 2:00.4 and finished the three-quarters in 3:04 flat. His last lap of 1:04.7 was too slow to bring him near the mark he set in Boston last month.

CHICAGO.—President Elmer Layden of the National Football League today approved a schedule of seven exhibition games for members of the circuit.

The Brooklyn Dodgers are the only members of the pro league who will not participate in an exhibition contest. The Dodgers will be inactive until they open their championship season Sept. 26, against the Detroit Lions.

The exhibition schedule follows: Sept. 5.—Green Bay vs. Washington at Baltimore; New York vs. Chicago bears at Buffalo, N. Y.

# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1943

## Wyatt Beats Phillies, 3-1

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Whit Wyatt won another ball game in his belated comeback this afternoon by leading the Phillies 3-1, giving up only six hits and losing a shutout only in the ninth inning. The game was the first of a double-header between the two teams. It was Wyatt's ninth victory against five losses, six of those victories coming in the last five weeks.

The Brooks beat Barrett and Kimball. They tallied twice in the opening frame and added another in the seventh inning. All this time Wyatt's fast ball was the fast ball of old and his control was razor sharp. It was the Dodgers' second straight over the Phillies since Freddy Fitzsimmons took over the reins from the deposed Bucky Harris.

(First Game)  
Brooklyn 200 000 100-3 7 0  
Philadelphia 000 000 001-1 6 0  
Wyatt and Owen; Barrett, Kimball (9) and Moore.

## SCORES

### Braves Take Giants in Twin-Bill, 4-1 and 1-0

(First Game)  
New York 000 001 000-1 8 1  
Boston 300 010 003-4 7 1  
Chase, Feldman (7) and Lombardi; Tobin and Masi.

(Second Game)  
New York 000 000 000-0 5 1  
Boston 000 010 003-1 5 1  
Melton, Adams (8) and Mancuso; Javery and Klutz.

(First Game)  
St. Louis 000 000 300-3 10 1  
Cincinnati 101 102 003-5 10 2  
Breen, Munger (4), White (7), Krist (8) and O'Dea, W. Cooper (7), Riddle, Shoun (7) and Mueller.

(First Game)  
Chicago 000 002 027-11 13 0  
Pittsburgh 000 010 100-2 9 2  
Bithorn and McCullough; Sewell, Rescigno (9) and Baker, Lopez (8).

(First Game)  
Cleveland 000 007 010-2 7 0  
Chicago 000 100 000-1 5 0  
Harder and Rosar; Grove and Turner.

(First Game)  
Detroit 043 002 150-15 17 1  
St. Louis 020 201 000-5 10 1  
Trucks and Unter; Muncie, Fuchs (2), Miller (5) and Hayes.

Philadelphia 000 020 000 02-4 10 0  
Washington 100 000 001 03-5 12 2  
Black, Harris (11) and Swift; Heafner, Merz (8) and Early, Giuliani (10).

## Urge Action on Racial Unity In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Joining the appeal for an effective program to safeguard unity and racial harmony here, the St. Louis Chapter of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties formed this week, voted to urge Mayor Kaufman to establish a Citizens Committee, it was announced by Bernard Gokowski, executive secretary of the group.

The organization luncheon was attended by more than 30 persons from church, both Protestant and Catholic, social work, trade union, Negro and civic organizations.

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## Personal But Not Private:

### ... Dave Digs Up the Dope ...

By Dave Farrell

LOS ANGELES. — Every Aug. 25th, whether it needs it or not, my wife insists that my desk must be gone over, on the offchance no doubt that somewhere in the haystack are a pile of \$20 bills. None of the latter came to light but we did uncover a flock of memos, which, if ever given the opportunity to hatch, might very well have been perfectly deathless prose. Here they are: Notes to you.

## Cradle of Big Leaguers

The first reads "Do Manch Play?" This really could be a column all by itself, my good frau insists. But briefed down it's this. Over on the southeast side of town, deep in the heart of industrial L. A. is the Manchester Playground out of which has come a flock of very fine young ball players. They include Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox, a pretty fair country second baseman, Gerry Friddy who seems to have found himself with the Senators and lives up to the billing he got when he teamed up with Phil Rizzuto at Kansas City, and Louis Stringer, erstwhile Cub and now wearing Uncle Sam's flannels at Williams Field Air Base in Arizona. Just to show you that there were more than second sackers coming out of Manchester, I can list Mickey Owen, who spent a number of his formative years in the City of the Angels, and got in a lot of baseball there. Louis Novikov, the forgotten man, young Zarilla, now with the Browns, Eddie Stewart, last year with the Pirates and now in a defense plant, Steve Mesner going great guns for the Angels, and Rip Russell who never should have been waived out of the National League. How the Giants could use him. (Aside to Otis: He can be drafted.) I know of ten more kids in the minors, all of whom got started at Manchester.

## Perennial Prophecy

I have a match cover which reads "Pants still at Alexandria Hotel." This is no way a reminder of where my trousers can be found. It refers to a guess I made last year and which I'll go out again, with no shame whatsoever. Last season I predicted that the Cubs would be managed this year by Bill Sweeney, with the front office handled by Clarence "Pants" Rowland.

Two things, in my opinion, dumped my prophecy. The first was the uncertainty of baseball's continuance because of the war. And the second was because the Angels blew the PCL pennant by losing the last five games in a row to Pepper Martin's Sacramento Solons. Had the LA ball club copied Jigger Statz, the titular manager, would have had to be retained, although actually Bill Sweeney was running the club. Losing five in a row and the flag by half a game got Statz the

air and switched the plans considerably. The cryptic (I hope) note which led to all this profoundly means simply this. Last year Rowland told me that he was bringing his family out here and would buy a home. The other day, the Angel prey told me that the family had returned to Chicago and that he was batching it at the Hotel Alexandria. This sounds like a gentleman not permanently with us.

And in view of the Gallagher-Wilson fiasco, leads me to believe that Rowland, one of the smartest men in baseball, will be in the Cub front office. And his playing manager will be Monte Bill Sweeney whose Angels are now 15 1/2 games out in front of the PCL. Bill will be the right manager because next year's Cubs will be 60 per cent undisciplined Angels and the National League nothing but a double A circuit at best.

How to steal money and get away with it. By the tenth of October I expect to be wealthy. I'm going to bet all the money I can snatch out of my wife's purse, steal my children's banks and bet on the Yankees to take the Cardinals in the world series this fall. Why? First because I'm sure the odds will be right, second because the McCarthys are smarting for revenge and third and most important because I think the American League is twenty percent faster this year than the so-called senior circuit.

I have made a close study of my file of "Sporting News" of all inter-league swaps and I note that in general the guys who go from the AL to the NL have no trouble in cutting the buck, but when the shoe is on the other foot, with the exception of Nick Etten, the pipe doesn't fit so don't smoke it.

Three guys are the tip-off. Dahlgren an American League frost is going very nicely with the Phils, Rowe who couldn't get the ball up to the plate in the AL finds himself getting bonus money from Mr. Cox's promoted bankroll in the City of Brotherly Love and Bobo Newsom who had no trouble winning for the Dodgers took seven or eight bittings before he staggered in with a win for the Browns. We could cite another five cases but space won't permit. The moral however being bet on the Yankees at the right odds and go gentleman farming.

Earlier this season we sounded off on the venerable Mr. McCullough as a leader of young men who scamper in the afternoons on baseball diamonds. We thought then that there was something indecent in an octogenarian playing with a score-card for the benefit of youngsters. He recent record of the A's would bear us out. He ought to get out and hand over the reins, not to his sixty years old son Earl, but to somebody half that age. But when you own the controlling shares of stock you certainly can make the minority stockholders pay through the proboscis.

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DECISION ON LIEUT. GOV. An army of 10,000 CIO shop stewards, covering every plant, factory, shop and office in the city will be utilized in the Registration campaign. In addition, some 3,000 active CIO members have already been recruited to carry on the house-to-house canvassing, the street rallies and other community activities to be directed by the CIO Community Councils.

Mr. Mills said the Registration campaign will cost "at least \$50,000." We've raised part of it already and we expect the balance in further contributions to the CIO Political Action Fund of \$100,000 pledged by New York CIO unions in July.

Only other business before the special Thursday night CIO Council meeting will be a decision on which candidate the CIO will support in the race for Lieutenant Governor.

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# LOWDOWN

A Hop-Skip-and-Jump Over the Keys; Monday Morning Roundup

NAT LOW

Playing tic-tac-toe on the typewriter and see what comes out:

Baseball: Scouring the Sunday batting and pitching lists in the Times and Trib you observe that the Dodgers, without Reiser, Camilli, Medwick and a regular-playing Dixie Walker, are none-the-less still batting more, as a team, than are the New York Yankees. . . . The Bums are knocking the pill for a team average of .271 while the Yanks are hitting only .262. Both teams are in second place in their respective leagues behind the Cardinals and the Tigers. . . .

—And Stan Musial, the tall poing Pole of the Cardinals is still leading the majors with a smashing .350. . . . Which is quite something for the last week of August. . . . The kid certainly is on his way to greatness in the game and should be the hub of the Cardinal attack for many years to come. . . . And speaking of the Cards, would it be presumption to say that it looks as if they are going to win the pennant again this year?—Or do you think if the Giants beat the Braves today the Otters still stand a chance? . . .

—And Johnny Vander Meer. Funny how a guy can be an outstanding athlete in a tough competitive game and then flunk out on his induction physical. . . . Which all goes to show that a soldier's got to be perfect in every way. There can be no weak link in the warrior—once he gets into the front lines. . . .

Boxing: Many of the New York sportswriters were in a stew over the Henry-Ray battle of Friday night. . . . How these holier-than-thou gents can lay it on. . . . It is just coincidental that this fight was dull and uninteresting. The point is these guys have been saying it of all fights with Negro battlers for many years. . . . The worst response came from the columnist of the "liberal" New York Post, Stanley Frank, who let out with spleen unspiced in many moons. . . . The guy was so awful he even out-splained the notorious Joe (I-wanna-be-a-Pegler) Williams. And you've got to be pretty awful to be awfully than Williams. . . . On the credit and decent side of the ledger were the articles of Bill Corum and Hyge Igoe of the Journal-American (there go the contradictions of you-know-what) and Ed Van Every of the New York Sun. . . . All three men recognized in Henry's defeat the natural and expected end of one of the greatest fighters in history. It was in the light of Henry's past greatness that they saw this show. . . . But not Frank and Williams. Conveniently forgotten in their wallings over the poor ringsters who slapped down \$18.75 (it should be painted out that writers, of course, get in for free) was the whole string of thrilling fights Armstrong had fought in the Garden in years gone by. . . . Perhaps the reason for their spleen was the fact that Henry finished his career on his feet and not the bloody, beaten mess he was after the two Zivic fights. . . . Could he, couldn't he?

Football: The Herald Tribune's annual all-star football game for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund had to be cancelled this year due to the war but the paper is still selling seats to the non-existent game. . . . And plenty of folks, desirous of aiding the kids of the poor, are "buying" tickets. . . . All in all, a very nice gesture in an otherwise very often cynical world. . . .

Great Thoughts Department: Isn't it about time the officials of the War Department stopped cooperating with anti-war papers such as the Chicago Tribune and the Hearst papers and tried a little bit of it with pro-war papers like the Herald Tribune. . . . We mean in the business of running sports events for various charities and the like. . . . The Chi Tribune was able to get football stars out of dozens of Army camps for their all-star game last week. . . . (Incidentally, with all the intake supposedly going to the Army benefit societies less than \$50,000 was actually turned in). . . . The Journal-American was able to exploit the great bond sale game of Thursday for their own circulation building, yet the Herald Tribune, by far one of the outstanding win-the-war papers in the country, had to call off its game because it was impossible to get furloughs for the grid stars in the Army. . . . Is it just a coincidence or part of a policy of certain brass-hats. . . . We certainly would like to know. . . .

Add Baseball: Brother Dave Farrell, in his latest communique on this page, says he'd gonna save his pennies till world series time in order to blow it on the Yankees over the Cards. . . . That's an interesting little discussion Dave is starting and we think we'll jump into it tomorrow or the next day. . . . The Yanks may be mad and all that but the National League is not quite as weak as Dave would have us think. . . . But more of that another time. . . . And what do our readers think, re Yanks vs. Cardinals?

## Red Army Advances on Three Fronts

(Continued from Page 1)

then, under the powerful artillery barrages delivered by mobile guns, tanks and infantry followed across the river, pulverized the enemy's defenses and are now pursuing the "routed enemy forces," Red Star reported.

West and northwest of Kharkov the fighting was assuming a highly mobile character, with swift-moving mechanized units enveloping one enemy point after another, splitting the Germans up into small pockets and methodically annihilating them.

Front line dispatches also reported good progress being made in the hilly area of the Donets Basin southwest of Voroshilovgrad.

On the Sevsk-Bryansk Front north of Kharkov the Red Army was reported to have reached a point some 15 miles from the important Bryansk-Khotop-Kiev railroad.

Moscow said that land and air battles were mounting in intensity by the hour. The Red Air Force, ruling the skies, was playing a vital role in supporting the troops, pounding concentrations of enemy forces behind the lines and battering rail and road communications.

## Nazis Meet With Petain, Laval

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UP). — The

Morocco Radio said today that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, Commander of German forces in western Europe, met Saturday with French Chief of State Marshal Henry Philippe Petain and Chief of Government Pierre Laval to discuss measures for defense of French territory in the event of an invasion.

The Algiers Radio said that 11 alleged terrorists were sentenced to death in Paris.

## Demand Kings ALP Meeting Be Open

(Continued from Page 1)

are fearful of the democratic process. They obviously do not want an honest, democratic convention conducted in the American spirit in the full light of publicity.

"They know their splitting policies have been rejected by the enrolled voters of Brooklyn.

"We are pledged to full support of the win-the-war policies of President Roosevelt, to support of labor's no-strike pledge and support of the proposals of President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to reorganize the Labor Party on an all-inclusive trade union base.

"We demand admission of the press, admission of a representative of the Honest Ballot Association and a convention credentials committee representing both groups to admit only certified delegates. We seek an honest, orderly convention and are confident that such a convention will overwhelmingly ratify our policy of a United Labor Party.

"To prove beyond question the validity of our claims, we are today making public the certified list of 1,975 persons elected on our list, and we defy the Old Guard to challenge the validity of these lists."

## WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)

	Daily	Sunday
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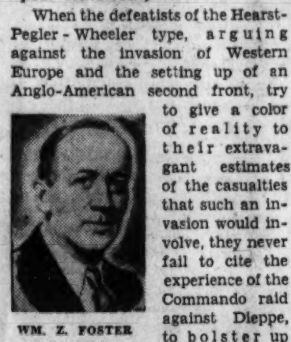




## 2nd Front Lessons of Dieppe

By William Z. Foster

(This is the second of three articles on the Second Front. The concluding article will appear tomorrow.)



WM. Z. FOSTER

When the defeatists of the Hearst-Pegler-Wheeler type, arguing against the invasion of Western Europe and the setting up of an Anglo-American second front, try to give a color of reality to their extravagant estimates of the casualties that such an invasion would involve, they never fail to cite the experience of the Commando raid against Dieppe.

Let us see, therefore, just what happened at Dieppe. When on Aug. 9, 1942, the 6,000 men, four-fifths of them Canadians, sailed against this French port they confronted overwhelming odds. For one thing, as the expedition was supposed to be secret, no previous air bombardment had been executed to knock out the Dieppe fortifications, which were among the strongest on the French coast. Also, the expedition had very little air cover of its own and was exposed to the full fury of the Nazi air fighters. In addition to these terrible odds, the Dieppe Commando raiders were vastly outnumbered by the troops the Nazis were able to confront them with.

The Dieppe garrison itself probably held several times as many soldiers as the raiders numbered, and besides this, the Germans, learning of the coming raid several hours in advance, easily brought by truck and train many thousands more troops to the threatened spot.

Under these impossible conditions, facing powerful, intact fortifications, an overwhelming enemy air force and vastly stronger ground troops, it is no wonder that the Dieppe raiders suffered large casualties. The marvelous thing about the raid was that the heroic Can-

nadians, in spite of the terrific odds against them, nevertheless succeeded in blasting their way ashore, in penetrating the country as deeply as six miles in some places, and in hanging on to their beachhead for the planned several hours.

Later on their chief, General McNaughton, stated that they actually could have stayed put in Dieppe and "the Germans would not have driven us off." If the plan had been to establish a permanent landing instead of, as it was, simply to carry out a major reconnaissance foray.

### IS NO EXAMPLE

However heroic the Dieppe Commando raid may have been, it in no sense can serve as a picture of what a second front invasion would be like. In reality, an all-out British-Canadian-French-American attack upon Nazi-held France would present a totally different aspect than that of the little handful of Dieppe raiders, fighting desperately to secure a temporary foothold in the face of gigantic superiority of enemy material forces. This is obvious from even an elementary consideration of the conditions under which a second front invasion would be carried out.

The invaders would not have to face unimpaired Nazi fortifications, such as the Dieppe Commandos did. On the contrary, all along the line these would be thoroughly softened up beforehand. After seeing what the British and American air forces have done to many German and Italian cities, it is safe to assert that they could literally pulverize the Nazi coast fortifications before the major invasion took place.

The second front invaders also would have the advantage of adequate air protection, which the Dieppe raiders did not have. With allied air superiority in the West, undoubtedly the German Luftwaffe could be pretty well knocked out of the sky and the invading troops thus spared the merciless strafing to which the Commandos were subjected at Dieppe.

The invaders would also hit Hitler's forces, not at one isolated point, as in the case of Dieppe, but at a hundred places simultaneously along the French coast. Thus the Nazis, with all these flaming spots to attend to, could not possibly bring about the overwhelming concentration of their forces which was such a decisive factor in piling up the casualty lists at Dieppe.

Finally, the Nazis would not enjoy numerical superiority, as at Dieppe, but instead, would find themselves heavily outnumbered.

For Hitler, committed up to his neck in the Eastern Front, could never mobilize a number of soldiers to match the 1,500,000 or more men that the allies could throw into France out of their present pool of at least 3,000,000 troops in the British Isles. Especially Hitler could not equal the invading forces numerically, as his garrisons throughout Western Europe would be threatened, if not actually beleaguered, and his transportation system disrupted by the rebellion, sabotaging, fighting French population.

### FAVORABLE CONDITIONS

In view of the fundamentally different, and profoundly more favorable conditions for us under which a general allied invasion of France would be carried out, it is clear that there would be no possibility of such a heavy casualty rate as prevailed at Dieppe.

The allies would suffer grave losses, of course, for an all-out cross-channel invasion against a powerful enemy would, of course, be a most serious military operation. But this is war, and wars cannot be won without losses. Moreover, the losses of the Germans, no doubt, would be much greater than ours.

The decisive thing is that the establishment of the second front would open the road to victory. And despite the initial cost in the lives of British, Canadian, French and American soldiers, in the long run it would cut hugely our total casualties by hastening the war to a victorious conclusion.

Considering all these plain facts, it would seem to be high time, therefore, that an end be put to the practice of trying to paralyze the striking power of the American and British Governments and to scare the allied peoples away from launching the second front by menacing them with the high casualty rates of Dieppe. Dieppe was almost a suicide squad affair, directed against a whole section of the great Nazi military machine; whereas, a million-man allied invasion, possessed of a huge preponderance of power, would overwhelm and destroy that machine with a minimum of losses to itself.

The use of the Dieppe casualty figures against the second front, when obviously they do not apply, is part of the general strategy of the defeatists to rob the United Nations of victory, to prevent the smashing of the Axis powers, and to defeat the free peoples' program of forcing the fascist savages into unconditional surrender.

## Nazi Rear Shows Signs of Decay

By K. Hoffman

(Article in Red Star)

(Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—After the loss of Orel and Belgorod, Hitler realized that the fall of Kharkov would be a new, heavy blow to his personal prestige and to the prestige of the German army.

As in February, Hitler again demanded that Kharkov be held at all costs although the military situation made this undertaking clearly a hopeless one. The SS troops were thrown into the breach of the German lines at Kharkov. But they, too, could not carry out the Fuehrer's order.

The increased authority vested in Heinrich Himmler head of the Gestapo, shows that Hitler sees that the only way to combat the discontent of the German people and the growing opposition is to intensify terror and place all the internal administration under the control of the Gestapo.

### NAZIS NEAR A CRISIS

On the threshold of the fifth year of war, Germany is entering a critical situation which the Hitlerites fear most of all. The time has passed when Goebbels could still try to prove that "1918 was an exception for the German people and not the rule." The whole world sees that the crushing blows of the Red Army were struck at the main German forces at the front and the Allied air offensive on Germany is undermining the morale of the German nation and consequently weakening Germany's defense power.

The Goebbels' propaganda weapon has clearly grown blunt. Hitler is now trying to achieve with the aid of brutal terror what Goebbels and his propaganda failed to attain.

### TERRORIZATION PROGRAM

The number of those who are dissatisfied in Germany runs into the millions. But they are still passive. Hitler's task is to terrorize these masses. The German papers ever more frequently report the death sentences passed by the Nazi courts for "attempts to undermine Germany's war effort."

This indicates that an increasing number of persons are beginning to see that Germany's salvation lies in active struggle against the Hitlerite regime, for its speedy overthrow.

The national committee of "Free Germany" has called upon the German people to wage such a struggle. Himmler and the Gestapo represent Hitler's last weapon to prolong the existence of his doomed regime.

Hitler has taken into account the Italian experience. In appointing Himmler, he is trying to demonstrate to the world that the fascist regime in Germany will not surrender without a fight and that timely measures are being taken to prevent the appearance of a German Badoglio.

In this respect Himmler's appointment is to a certain extent a reaction to events in Italy. By passing over to extreme methods of struggle against the German people, Hitler is objectively creating conditions which inevitably will further aggravate the internal political situation in Germany.

The moral-political weakening of the Nazi rear is an important factor in the routing of the enemy. The effect of this factor can be considerably enhanced if hammer blows are struck at the enemy from the West such as the Red Army is inflicting on him in the East.

## Citrine's Report

WE direct our readers to the important London story in today's Daily Worker informing us of Sir Walter Citrine's opposition to an immediate Second Front and of his reluctance to extend the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee to include other labor movements.

The general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress takes this position at this crucial hour, when the opportunity and the urgency for a second front is so great and when labor of all Allied countries is so interested in strengthening collaboration between the Soviet Union and its allies to the west.

Citrine visited America ostensibly to bring American labor into a joint allied labor body. But now we see that he has himself absorbed and carried to Britain the reactionary position of the AFL's council and the poison of the Dubinsky Social Democrats whose hospitality he enjoyed. Moreover, it now appears that Citrine, when here, even contributed to these who oppose all-inclusive allied labor unity.

### USES DUBINSKY ARGUMENTS

In his report to the British workers he draws heavily on the lies of the Woll-Hutchinson-Dubinsky crowd to the effect that the CIO has only 2,250,000 members and is just a "breakaway" organization, and that the Railroad Brotherhoods are only a small group.

Americans, of course, know this to be nonsense. The Government treats the CIO and AFL on a strict parity basis in all government agencies, such as the War Labor Board. Only three CIO unions—auto, steel and electrical and radio—have a membership of over 2,250,000.

The fact is that practically every free trade union movement in the world outside of the AFL is now ready to come in to an allied trade union body with Soviet labor welcomed. Among them are the CIO, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Latin American Federation of Labor of 4,000,000 members. And within the AFL itself, the executive council is certainly not representative of the views of the membership. Some of the largest affiliates, such as the Pennsylvania, Ohio and other state federations, have voted for Anglo-Soviet-American labor unity.

### SOVIET PROPOSALS

At the recent meeting of the Anglo-Soviet committee, the Soviet representatives proposed that the committee be broadened to include CIO, Railroad and Latin labor. This would be a step towards making the committee a powerful influence in the war effort and in post-war developments. But Citrine would hear nothing of it. The Soviet representatives pointed to the present golden opportunity for a second front offensive and a possibility to bring the war to an early end. They asked for a joint allied labor effort for an immediate offensive. But Citrine said this is a matter solely for the military strategists.

Citrine speaks for the majority of the British workers no more than the AFL Council speaks for American labor. The largest TUC affiliates, such as the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the miners and railwaymen, and within the last fortnight the gigantic Transport Workers Union, have come out for an immediate second front offensive and for closer military collaboration with the Soviet Union.

Thus we see that the Citrine in Britain and the AFL Council here, are collaborating against the will of the majority of the trade unionists on both sides of the Atlantic. They are weakening labor's wartime role precisely when it is most urgent. Their policy can

give comfort only to those who want a longer war and a negotiated peace with the Axis.

### SERIOUS ISSUE

We trust that American unionists will recognize that a serious issue is at stake here. It isn't a matter that can wait.

This places upon American labor a two-fold task.

First, the Southport convention of the Trades Union Congress which opens on Sept. 6, ought to hear from American unionists, and hear the truth on how American labor stands on the second front and allied labor unity issues.

Secondly, it is high time that the American part in this sabotage of international labor unity came to an end. The entire labor movement must see the harm the Allied cause has already suffered because of the AFL's Council's attitude. The issue must be put squarely and fought out at the Boston convention of the AFL on Oct. 4.

## It's 5th Column Talk

BRENDAN BRACKEN, the British Minister of Information, issued a timely and necessary warning Friday against Nazi-inspired efforts to divide the United Nations by tales of a Soviet "separate peace."

Bracken minced no words. He said that such talk was the work of the fifth column. Such are good and true words. But if this fifth column talk goes on, as it does, why is not something effective done about it? Why is it not crushed out by our government, as fifth columns should be dealt with? Action is wanted on this matter as well as words—action against the defeatist press which spreads such poison.

There can be no doubt, further, that the reason why the fifth columnists can proceed with such impunity is because of the encouragement they receive from certain circles of the State Department. Even the New York Times on Saturday, while endorsing Bracken's warning, went on to raise up the bogey of "a Communist Europe." Thus the Times makes Soviet policy appear to be precisely what the Nazi radio asserts it to be—the "bolshhevization of Europe." It is high time all such innuendo ceased, and fifth column talk recognized not only as a menace to relations with our allies, but a direct danger to the United States.

Above all, this situation makes necessary the strengthening of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition through the immediate opening of a second front in Europe. For it is through the second front, and the three-power conference whose main object would be coordination of United Nations strategy, that the anti-Soviet atmosphere, in which the fifth column flourishes, can be dispelled.

Equally significant was Bracken's emphasis on the desire of our war leaders to "as promptly as possible take the strain off the shoulders of Russia." But such an approach does not tackle the paramount problem—the shortening of the war. The question today is not one of merely aiding Russia.

The second front is urgent for the sake of our own country, our own soldiers, our own people, for the sake of a speedy and decisive conclusion to the war. It is not a matter of the strain upon Russia so much as it means taking advantage of the favorable opportunities for early victory together with the USSR, for the sake of common victory and the liberation of the peoples of Europe from Hitlerism.

The nation, the labor movement, the whole people expect from our government the earliest realization of that great offensive into Europe which will guarantee decisive victory.

## Labor-Farmer Gov't Can Bring Greater Democracy to Canada

(This is the second and concluding article on the first national convention of the new Labor-Progressive Party of Canada. The first article appeared in Saturday's paper.—Editor.)

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 29.—In his keynote address, Tim Buck declared achievement of a united labor-farmer movement, as proposed in the convention's resolution, would create the possibility for labor-farmer governments at Ottawa and in many of the provinces, perhaps before the end of 1944.

The same perspective was amplified in the program of the new party as follows:

"The perspective is now before the Canadian labor movement of so consolidating its parliamentary strength, in cooperation with the farmers, as to elect majorities to the governments of Canada—municipal, provincial and federal—so as to establish labor-farmer governments which can lead the nation in effecting profound democratic reforms in the economy and law of Canada.

"The party welcomes this emerging parliamentary movement and dedicates its energies to uniting and building the ranks of Canadian labor so as to make it an irresistible force in the nation. It warns that stern tests lie before it that can be met successfully only if the utmost statesmanship, leadership, flexibility and ingenuity are forthcoming.

"The essential tasks of this emerging movement, and of the governments (or parliamentary oppositions) which it will elect, is to carry through those great national reforms which monopoly has hitherto blocked, and by means of these reforms to awaken the political consciousness of the masses of the Canadian workers and farmers so that eventually Socialism may be established.

### A SINGLE PARTY

"The party identifies itself with the great, popular crusade of the people of Canada to achieve these sweeping democratic reforms. To assist and accelerate this popular movement, Canada needs a united labor movement.

"The party affirms that, to achieve a united labor movement, Canada must have a single unified working class party, and a united trade union movement."

The constitution of the Labor-Progressive Party, carrying forward "the traditions of the great reformers of 1837, the struggle for responsible government, the struggle

for the equality of the French and English Canadians and the battles for the right of free labor organization," declared:

"This party is solemnly dedicated to making Canada a great and happy land, a country in which poverty, lack of opportunity and exploitation of man by man shall be abolished forever."

The constitution said socialism can be achieved only through "the expressed democratic will of the majority of the people."

"There is no place in this party for any individual or group seeking to undermine, subvert or abrogate democracy," it added.

### NATIONAL LABOR POLICY

The convention adopted a resolution calling for thorough revision of the government's labor policy, to solve the growing crisis in labor relations, and pledged to cooperate closely with the CCF and the trade union movement to press for needed changes.

It demanded the removal of Labor Minister Mitchell, a democratic labor code guaranteeing the full rights of collective bargaining, proper wage and manpower policies and acceptance of labor as a partner in prosecution of the war.

The continued refusal of the government and its anti-democratic Minister of Justice, Louis St. Laurent, to lift the ban on the Communist Party had contributed to the necessity of establishing a new party, Tim Buck said, but that had been only one of several pressing factors.

The Labor-Progressive Party has been born out of the complex conditions in Canada and the world, Buck stressed, declaring that it will have the job of leading the fight for one unified party of the working class in Canada.

### CRUCIAL ISSUES

"The fact that the King government insists upon maintaining a ban against the Communist Party of Canada is, of course, a big factor in the founding of the party that we are gathered here to establish," he said. "At the same time, it must be emphasized that the changes in party organization and activities which are marked by this convention are changes made necessary by life—aside from the undemocratic policy personified by Mr. Louis St. Laurent.

"During the next two years, momentous issues will confront the people of Canada. We shall be faced with historic alternatives. The basic character of our national policies in foreign affairs, in domestic affairs, in labor relationships, the

role of government in the maintenance of national prosperity or otherwise, and the issue of unity or deepening division between the two great language groups of our country must all be faced and decided upon.

"Our decisions as a nation on these issues will determine whether Canada shall go forward or if we shall go back.

"These great issues will be fought, in the main, on the field of parliamentary activity. Within the next two years there will be half a dozen provincial elections and a Dominion election, and the governments chosen will be the governments that direct the policies of Canada during the post-war years.

"We declare that the aim and purpose of all governmental policies in Canada after the war must be the maintenance of national prosperity and social security for all people.

"We declare that Canada's greatest opportunity to help assure democratic peace and progress in the world coincides with her own present and future trade interests and security from aggression.

"It lies in her independent but intimate association with the United States, Great Britain, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China, on a basis of voluntary cooperation in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, as part of an active independent role in the worldwide organization for collective security.

"Such are the policies, domestic and foreign, for which we fight now—and for which we will continue to fight in the post-war period.

"What sort of organization should our party be? Every delegate here will agree it must be a mass party. As a product of the Canadian working class movement, expressing the needs and aspirations of the Canadian workers and farmers, our party must carry forward, in accord with the new conditions in Canada and the world, the spirit of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin: the historic policy of uniting the working men and women with the farmers and urban middle-class people—in defense of their immediate interests in the struggle for the fundamental transformation of society.

### BETTER LIFE

"The crucial test of the government's policies in the post-war period will be the question: 'Does it help to ensure a decent and rising standard of life for all Canadians?' 'With all its weaknesses, with all

the inequities that exist in Canada today, the people do not want to go back to the conditions that prevailed in 1939.

"This convention identifies itself absolutely with that determination. This convention declares that the sacrifices necessary to win this war must not be made in vain.

"The blood, sweat, toil and tears of a whole generation must not be allowed simply to fertilize the soil for a new era of insecurity and want as the prelude to a new and more terrible war."

The Labor-Progressive Party will have two spokesmen in the House of Commons at Ottawa, following the enrollment of Mrs. Doris Nielsen, MP for North Battleford, Saskatchewan, in its ranks.

In an address to the convention, Mrs. Nielsen declared:

"There are many like myself today who realize the leadership you have given to be beside you in the front line. We want to widen and extend the knowledge and the power and the strength of the working people of this country; to forge it into a weapon to bring peace and progress and happiness to this country and all the peoples of the world."

Fred Rose, prominent Quebec Communist leader, was recently elected as a Labor-Progressive to the House of Commons in a by-election in Montreal-Cartier.

A. A. MacLeod, member-elect of the Ontario Legislature, also announced his adherence to the new party and will represent it in the provincial parliament along with J. E. Salsberg.

Salsberg is a member of the Toronto City Council, one of the most important councils in the country, as well as of the Legislature.

Another member of the new party is Toronto Alderman Stewart Smith. Smith, along with Mrs. Nielsen, Rose, MacLeod and Salsberg, is on the party's national executive.

Also in the new party are: Michael Buhay, member of the Montreal City Council; William Kardash, member of Manitoba's provincial Legislature and leader of the party in that province; Alderman Jacob Penner and M. J. Fortin and School Trustee Joseph Zuken, all of Winnipeg.

## Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 25 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.

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Vice-President—Howard C. Roid  
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Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.  
Washington Bureau, Room 564, National Press Building, 1615  
and P. St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7918.  
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7554

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MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1943